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27 APRIL 1987

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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MAJOR PROBLEMS IN COORDINATING OECD, ARAB AID REVIEWED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 18 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Carola Kaps: "Difficult Coordination of Foreign Aid"]

[Text] In the search for ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of development aid through better coordination between donors and donees, in recent days the 18 industrial countries represented in the OECD development committee and the Arab Funds met for a two-day seminar in the Senegalese capital, Dakar. With the example of Senegal and the regional organization OMVS, founded by the tri-country community of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania, defects in cooperation were to be pointed up, and possible successes were to be acknowledged.

The conference showed that donors and receivers are in complete agreement that lacking or insufficient coordination among donors and also between donor and receiver countries was also responsible for the failure of many aid efforts. However, it was also emphatically stressed that the receiver countries themselves have the main responsibility of coordinating the aid, as well as formulating their development priorities and strategies, while the donors could only have a consulting function in these matters.

There is a great gap, however, between these principles and the everyday life of development policy. Most receiver countries in Africa still lack today the administrative-technical preconditions for an effective handling of foreign aid coordination. But the receiver countries are rather suspicious of a coordination organized by the donors themselves, since they fear the dictate of the donors and the loss of their autonomy. Yet despite these reservations there are meanwhile some first attempts in some African states, in part under the leadership of the World Bank, in part under UNDP, to coordinate the bilateral and multilateral programs and projects and to adapt them to a country's overall development frame. Aid coordination in Senegal and Ghana is considered exemplary; in both countries the World Bank assumed responsibility and, on a formal and informal level, created coordination mechanisms which not only provide an overview of the various development policy efforts, but above all, examine their compatibility with the investment and development priorities of the respective governments.

But coordination in those two West African countries is also not without gaps. Time and again, the good intentions of the donors are punctured by deals which, without consideration for the investment program of the receiver, solely serve the purpose of keeping ailing industries in the donor countries alive. Even in Senegal, whose civil service are much better trained and whose administration functions better than elsewhere in West Africa, the government has not yet learned to counter such machinations of the donor countries with a firm "No." With the characteristic receiver mentality, Senegalese ministers accept any foreign aid as a "present" and forget completely that even presents cause considerable follow-up costs which may overtax the country's meager financial strength. Furthermore, there are difficulties for both the donor and receiver to actually implement the postulate of absolute transparency of all actions and thorough exchange of information, although these are fundamental preconditions for effective coordination. The dislike of having others poke around in one's business is as deep-seated as the unwillingness to sacrifice traditional bilateral relations on the altar of aid coordination or opening them up to the examining eyes of the international technocrats, respectively.

In this regard, it is particularly difficult for France, since the development policy of the Chirac government again stresses very deliberately the bilateral character of French assistance and its special importance in political relations with the French-speaking nations of Africa. The cultivation of France's privileged role automatically comes into constant conflict with the requirements of coordination since it frequently demands subordinating politics to economic policy priorities. The activities of French advisers, who occupy key government positions in almost all French-speaking African countries and represent French interests there quite forcefully, also are not always a blessing with regard to the coordination of foreign aid. However, it is difficult for all donor countries, and not only France, to subordinate national pride and claims of sovereignty, and waive going it alone in favor of a uniform development strategy of the receiver country. The FRG, also, whose financial aid--in contrast to other donors--at least in part is not tied to deliveries, is not free from the reproach of seeking [its own] advantage.

In addition to these considerations, the conference participants also stressed the importance of "burden sharing" in the coordination task. Not just one single donor--at present, mostly the World Bank--must be entrusted with the role of coordinator. Rather, the burden must be placed on several shoulders in such a way that one donor assumes the leadership role in each given economic sector. For example, within the framework of the OMVS which was founded for development of the Senegal valley and the use of the Manantali dam, one donor each should assume the leadership role in the agricultural, energy and transport sectors, and should supervise the coordination of sector programs with the overall economic objectives, and that contradictory developments are stopped early on. In addition to the repeated demand for more donor discipline, the conference participants also emphasized the necessity of strengthening the administrative capabilities of the receiver countries in order to ensure better implementation of the development programs.

The future will tell whether the--by now rather impressive--problem awareness of the donors will be followed by the political will to avoid the old mistakes of seeking one's own advantage and going it alone. As a German participant stressed, it would already be a great help if donors could agree at least to the extent that, in a given agricultural project, one does not demand financial participation by the farmers for fertilizers, seed and farm working supplies, while another in the project next door gives everything for free.

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CSO: 3420/16

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR WEST AFRICAN SUGAR PRODUCTION PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 16 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by W. An.: "Sugar Projects in African Countries"]

[Text] In the East African region, significant investments for the development of the sugar industry have been planned and started, above all with the assistance of international organizations, individual industrial nations, and rich Arab oil countries. They serve primarily the repair and rehabilitation of existing sugar complexes (see the report in the issue of 12 March 1986). In one country, a new sugar factory is being built. It is in Burundi, where Krupp Industrietechnik GmbH, Duisburg, is constructing a turnkey sugar factory in the capital, Bujumbura, for the Societe Sucriere du Mosso Sarl.

It is to start production at the end of 1987 with a processing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugar cane per day. Krupp Industrietechnik GmbH assumed delivery of the necessary machinery and equipment as well as the assembly and start-up of the installation. In addition, it was put in charge of implementing infrastructural measures and the training of local workers. Burundian enterprises participate significantly in the construction work. Financing of this project is secured by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED), the OPEC Special Fund, the African Development Bank and the Banque Arabe pour le Developpement Economique en Afrique (Badea).

In Lugazi, Uganda, situated about 40 kilometers east of the capital, the sugar factory of the Sugar Corporation of Uganda, Kampala, had recently been repaired. Shareholders of the Sugar Corporation of Uganda are the government of Uganda with 51 percent, and the Mehta group, Nairobi, Kenya, with 49 percent. The sugar factory has an annual capacity of 60,000 tons of white sugar which later can be expanded to 100,000 tons. Investment financing in the amount of \$78 million came above all from the African Development Bank, participating with \$16 million; the Kuwait Fund of Arab Economic Development (KFAED), \$10 million; the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank group, \$8 million; the Banque Arabe pour le Developpement Economique en Afrique (Badea), \$8 million; the Indian Exim-Bank, \$8 million; and the British Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), \$7 million. Krupp Industrietechnik

GmbH and the Indian Krupp subsidiary Buckau-Wolf India Ltd., Pimpri/Poona, delivered new equipment and components valued at DM27 million.

The South African enterprise Techserve, Durban, has recently provided technical assistance in Mozambique for the repair of six sugar factories which had already been built under Portuguese rule. Because of the activity of the rebel movement Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana (RNM), two of them could not be put back into operation. Initially, the other four are to enable an annual production of 35,000 tons of sugar. In 2 or 3 years, annual production could be increased to about 100,000 tons of sugar. During the colonial period, annual sugar production amounted to 300,000 - 400,000 tons. The sugar shipping installations in the port of Maputo are also to be renovated.

In June 1986, the World Bank granted Mauritius a \$30 million loan for the implementation of a sugar project with a total cost of \$44.9 million. Within the framework of this project, machines, equipment, raw materials and other goods are to be acquired for the restructuring and modernization of sugar factories. Also being financed are the import of fertilizers, technical assistance, and management support for the Mauritius Sugar Authority. In addition, 16 consulting offices for sugar cane farmers are to be opened, and the research programs of the Mauritius Sugar Industry Institute and the Ministry of Agriculture are to be supported.

In the Kingdom of Swaziland, the British Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) is supporting the efforts of the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation Ltd. to expand its cultivation program. The enterprise, which produced 123,049 tons of sugar in 1985 compared to 123,111 tons in the previous year, is also starting cotton and bean cultures on an area of 720 hectares. The management of the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation Ltd. is in the hands of the British Tate & Lyle Technical Services.

At the end of September 1986, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), registered in Kuwait, granted the Sudan a loan of about \$11.6 million for the modernization of four state-owned sugar factories. This is carried out within the framework of a reconstruction program of the sugar industry; the costs of its implementation are estimated at about \$80 million. The International Development Association (IDA) and the Saudi Fund for Development are also participating in the financing. The Sugar Project Implementation Committee, which is supported by the U.S. enterprise John H. Paine, Hawaii, is in charge of the program. At the turn of the year 1986/87, four orders in the amount of approximately \$1.4 million each were awarded for technical assistance.

The order for technical assistance for the sugar factory in New Halfa went to two U.S. enterprises, ABA International and Arkel. It is their task to bring the sugar factory to full use of the production capacity which amounts to 80,000 tons annually. In the reporting year 1985-86, sugar production amounted to 53,710 tons. The order for technical assistance for the sugar factory in Guneid, whose processing capacity is 4,000 tons of sugar cane per day, was awarded to the Indian firm Agrima (Mehta, J. P. Mukherji Associates). The British enterprise Tate & Lyle Agribusiness undertook the technical assistance

for the sugar factory in Sennar, and the British Booker Agriculture International for the sugar factory in Assalaya. The British enterprise Russell Wilson International (RWI) was put in charge of planning, supervision and management of the construction work in the Sennar and Assalaya sugar factories.

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CSO: 3420/16

FAPLA'S EFFORTS TO CUT OFF UNITA'S COMMUNICATIONS ROUTES VIEWED

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 46

[Article by Carlos da Matta]

[Text] There were 126 deaths among UNITA troops as a result of operations in the provinces of Huambo and Bie during the month of January, according to an announcement made by the Ministry of Defense in Luanda in a communique full of the usual braggadocio. We have already said in this column that both contenders exaggerate the casualties suffered by their enemies and minimize their own, but it is true that these two provinces, as well as Kuanza-Sul and the areas near Benguela, have been the scene of heavy fighting for weeks now.

FAPLA is trying to cut the land communications between the bases of the UNITA rearguard and the units fighting in the center of the country, at the same time as they try to clean up the most critical sections of the Benguela railroad so that trains can at least get as far as Kuito (the capital of Bie) and--if possible--to Camacupa with some degree of regularity. To get from there to Munhango (Moxico) is a much tougher task, given the established presence of large numbers of FALA troops (UNITA's army). The Benguela Railroad (CFB), only 10 percent of which is owned by Angolans, has been the natural exit route for the mineral riches of Zaire and Zambia since it opened in the 1920's. Its inability to function has obvious international repercussions that UNITA does not want to lose.

Domestically, the repercussions are also sizeable. The port of Lobito, through which pass millions of tons of goods, bound not only for Benguela but also for Huambo and Bie, depends on trains to carry away most of the freight it receives; the paralyzation of the line creates major problems. The authorities have already stopped permitting freight for Moxico to transit through Lobito, insisting on an enormous and costly detour from Luanda as long as the constant threats to Canjala--between Lobito and Sumbe--make it impractical to use the road that leads to Kuanza-Sul.

Some time ago, Lonrho, a powerful British conglomerate with important investments all over the sub-region, expressed the desire to acquire the non-Angolan interests in the railroad. Lonrho, which has already demonstrated its ability to develop contacts with opposition forces in other African

countries, must be aware of the importance of the CFB to Dr. Savimbi, and it is unlikely that it believes in taking only military measures to ensure the operations of the railroad.

Therefore, it is admitted that if the purchase becomes a reality, this would imply either that there has been a discreet understanding among the combatants concerning the company's activities or else that Lonrho is convinced that the war will not last much longer.

The Namibe Railroad (CFN) has been cut at the entrance to Kuando-Kubango by the destruction of the Cuihi bridge. The very few trains that, surprisingly, manage to get there are forced to unload the goods into trucks which, under heavy escort and a great deal of risk, continue from there to Menongue (the provincial capital). These operations are very rare, and most of the (few) supplies sent from Luanda go by air, at extremely high cost. Even the fuel must be shipped by plane since the only alternative to the useless CFN is the highway to Bie--one of the least secure of any in the country.

That road has been damaged by sporadic sabotage between Matala (site of a hydroelectric plant and a joint FAPLA-Cuban base) and Cuchi. A little over 2 years ago the tracks were destroyed about 60 km. from Namibe, in an attack for which no one ever claimed responsibility. Earlier, a bridge just outside the city was partially destroyed (and rebuilt months later).

Both the port of Namibe and its railroad are vital to FAPLA, FAR (the Cubans) and SWAPO which use them to receive their most essential logistical needs in the fifth political-military region, although long columns of trucks often use the Leba mountains, a zone where the war has not been felt ever since the big sabotage of 6 years ago.

The Luanda Railroad, which links the capital to Malanje, had not been attacked until a relatively short time ago, when tracks were cut and the presence of UNITA units in the vicinity led to concern about its safety. Those units, very active in Kuanza-Norte, pose a threat not only to the railroad line but also to the highway and the high-tension wires between Cambambe-Luanda (whose pylons have been mined by the FAPLA to keep saboteurs away.)

Even the tiny Amboim railroad seems to be a target in the fighting. When we were in Porto Amboim not long ago, we were told of the arrest of an individual who had "expressed suspicious interest in the schedules and other details." The existence of an important petroleum storage facility at Porto Amboim might be the great attraction for UNITA.

However, what most impressed us during our visit was the number of young men being captured at the CPPA (police) highway checkpoints when they tried to escape compulsory military service.

12830/7687
CSO: 3442/106

DIFFICULT LIVING CONDITIONS DESCRIBED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 12 Feb 87 p 25

[Article by Henrique Olivais]

[Text] The difficulties of daily life are multiplying in Angola, where an entire nation is tired of war and the shortage of the most basic items, despite international support and sympathy. In ordinary stores the shelves are virtually empty, and it is unrealistic to expect to find anything to eat or wear. If you want anything, you have to look on the black market, where prices have reached exorbitant levels: a kilo of meat costs 7,500 kwanzas (270,000 escudos at the official rate), and bread--officially priced at 10 Kwanzas the kilo--is sold for 400 kwanzas. The cheapest bottle of Algerian or Portuguese wine costs 1,000 kwanzas.

On the military front, both UNITA and MPLA continue to build up their stocks of weapons, which are getting more and more sophisticated. While the delegate from Luanda to the most recent meeting of the OAU in Dar-es-Salaam acknowledged that the military might of UNITA has increased on several fronts because of U.S. aid, and has shot down several FAPLA aircraft thanks to a new defense system, the MPLA has begun using MIG 23s, piloted by USSR-trained Angolans and by Cubans. Furthermore, the MPLA also has MiG 21s, 22s, and 24s and other types of planes and has expanded the system that protects the capital and the key provincial cities with 5A-5, 5A-6, and 5A-10 missiles. The battle between the two parties has extended to the provinces of Lunda Norte and Moxico, and the exodus of rural residents to the towns and cities has caused serious and grave problems.

Overcrowded Hospitals

Hospitals are extremely overcrowded with victims of the war. The central military hospital in Luanda is no exception. The number of beds per room has had to be increased, and the wards are accommodating double the intended number. The orthopedic, dermatology, and neurosurgery departments are splitting at the seams. Many of those wounded in the war and in other ways have already had to be interned at the Americo Boavida (former Maria Pia) Hospital, the Hospital da Caridade, and the Hospital de Sao Paulo--all equally overcrowded with patients needing orthopedic surgery.

In addition, there has been an alarming increase in mentally-ill persons, which has forced the government to open more pavilions where they can be treated. Thus in Lubango (the former Sa da Bandeira), a 50-bed facility has been opened and housing for two doctors, four nurses, and auxiliary personnel are being built nearby. Soviet medical specialists are assigned to the facility, but travel to Luanda on the weekends to help the nearly 200 mentally ill persons estimated to be in the capital.

Stampede to Obtain Dollars

Security has been intensified at the Luanda airport and passengers are begin thoroughly searched to cut down the smuggling of drugs, diamonds, letters, and books. Curiously, it is said that cocaine is being brought into Angola by Brazilians to be sent on to Portugal, in contrast to what used to be done, when the drugs went directly from Brazil to the Portuguese dealers.

The demand for dollars on the black market is out of control. The official rate is 30.214 kwanzas, but the black market sells them for 1,900 [as published]. The escudo, the second most sought-after currency, is exchanged at 130 kwanzas (1,000 escudos now go for 13,000 kwanzas, compared with 11,000 in December.)

Restrictions on International Phone Calls

Restrictions on the international use of telephones and telexes were unexpectedly introduced. Only 60 minutes of international calls may be made from residential phones per month--180 minutes per quarter. Each call is limited to 10 minutes unless it is an official call. The limitations do not affect phones paid for in foreign exchange.

Service to users who do not observe the restrictions will be suspended or canceled, as will telex or telephone lines used by third parties. In addition, foreigners who use public or hotel phones and telexes must pay in foreign currency.

Another innovation: permission to make international phone calls must be requested in writing in advance, with justification, and the calls are monitored or recorded whenever circumstances dictate.

12830/7687
CSO: 3442/106

ANGOLA

ANGOLA, USSR SIGN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

MB280749 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Soviet experts will come to Angola to help prospect oil and gas in [words indistinct] Angola, according to an agreement signed by both countries in the course of the fifth session of the joint USSR-Angola Commission for Bilateral Cooperation which ended in Moscow yesterday. The accord was signed by Maria Mambo Cafe, minister of state for economic and social affairs, who is in Moscow, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

In terms of this accord, the USSR will help install and equip enterprise for building and mounting power lines. The USSR will also provide technical assistance to build and rebuild Angolan enterprises for light and processing industry. The USSR will also provide technical assistance for the development of livestock in southern Angola as well as for the building of a fishing port, a factory for processing hake, and a center for (?economic) training in Angola's Namibe Province.

The programs of technical, economic, and commercial bilateral cooperation under this accord will be valid until (the year) 2000. The accord encourages development of cooperation in the fields of energy, chemical and mineral industry, agriculture, especially with regard to irrigation and soil leveling, construction, and transport.

/12858

CSO: 3400/512

OFFICIAL SETS GUIDELINES FOR PORTUGAL RELATIONS

MB261532 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] The improvement of relations between Portugal and Angola continues to depend on the establishment of a frank and sincere cooperation at the level of both governments. In an interview with AFRICA TODAY, Roberto de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for ideology, speaks mainly about on Africa information promoted in Portugal. The Angolan official said that this information is based on a certain nostalgia which prevents the propagation of real facts. He gave as an example journalists who visit Angola but are mainly concerned with negative aspects and issues which also prevail in some big European cities. For Comrade Roberto de Almeida, correct information would present Angola's work and achievements in various fields, accomplished despite the war.

On the military situation in Angola, Roberto de Almeida reaffirmed the stance of the MPLA-Labor Party with regard to the discreet policy of clemency covering all repentant UNITA elements, as well as with regard to the possibility of negotiations between Angolan leaders and the puppet UNITA group.

The Central Committee secretary for ideology denied that any official talks had transpired between the MPLA-Labor Party and UNITA and made it clear that under no circumstances could that group in the service of Pretoria be considered a party to negotiations. He also recalled that UNITA was a creation of colonialist Portugal--a group devised by PIDE-DGS [International Police for State Defense-General Directorate for Security] in the old days, continuing today as an instrument in the service of racist South Africa.

/12858

CSO: 3400/512

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES OFFICERS' PROMOTIONS

MB281451 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Senior officers of the Angolan Armed Forces were promoted in Luanda today in accordance with an order from the FAPLA commander in chief and army general, Jose dos Santos.

[Begin Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale recording] According to the regulations on military service of the FAPLA officers, we promote Lieutenant Colonel Benigno Vieira Lopes Espinho to the rank of colonel. We promote the following majors to the rank of lieutenant colonel: (Bastos Leite Cafundana Manuel Fatia) and (Paulo Pinto Kaunda). We promote the following captains to the rank of major: Agostinho Dias Pedro Gaspar, Amadeu Miguel Manuel Maria Escriva, Aires da Fatima da Graca do Espirito Santo Pereira Africano, Antonio Paulo Cassoma, Alvaro Capitao, Antonio Carlos Pinto Caetano de Sousa, Antonio dos Santos Ferreira Neto Gamboa, (Antonio Pedro Amery), America Gaspar da Costa dos Santos Mizinha, Bernardo Leitao Francisco de Oculo Lelo Quizua, (Baltazar Joao Ferreira Melco), Carlos Manuel Martins Xavier de Pina, Carlos Manuel Valdez Dias, Cristovao Andre Neto, Carlos Alberto Coelho de Moraes, (Cristino Baptista Iani), Francisco Antonio da Silva, Fernando da Costae Chagas Moreira Rangel, Gregorio Lopes Teixeira, (Helder Fernando Pita Groje), Jose Eduardo Paim, Joao Goncalves Azevedo Gaspar, Joao Manique, Jose Pinheiro da Silva, Jose Carlos Paixao, Jose Manuel dos Santos Conceicao Silva Saco, Luis Manuel Fonseca de Sotto-mayor Pizarro, Mario Lopes Teixeira, Maria da Conceicao Pitra, Paulo Antonio Marques, Pascoal Herberto Pereira Ingles, Rui Alberto Lopes Saraiva Apache, Venancio Sebastiao de Almeida, and Virgilio Antonio da Cunha Pinto Higino.

According to Article 53 on the regulations on military service of the officers of the Angolan Armed Forces, we promote Captain Fernando Alves Simoes to the rank of major. [as heard]

Signed Jose Eduardo dos Santos, FAPLA commander in chief and army general.
[end recording]

/12858

CSO: 3400/512

BRIEFS

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS REPORTEDLY SURRENDER--Free Land of Angola, 28 March (KUP)--Several dozen FAPLA officers and soldiers have surrendered to UNITA on the Canage front, in Moxico Province, in eastern Angola since the beginning of this year. This was revealed to KUP by a senior officer of the UNITA forces in Jamba yesterday. Lieutenant Colonel Consagrado has said that surrender has become a common occurrence on the combat fronts. The FAPLA-MPLA forces risk coming under fire in order to join UNITA, the officer stated. This new dimension of the war started appearing after a battle on 11 September 1986. Together with the problem of desertion, this highlights discontent among FAPLA in the face of their logistical problems on the war fronts. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 28 Mar 87 MB] /12858

SAVIMBI CONSIDERS BENGUELA RAILWAY PROPOSAL--Angolan UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi is allegedly to propose an agreement with Angola's rulers to reopen the strategic Benguela Railway. A UNITA spokesperson says Savimbi's proposal is also directed at states like Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe which produce a large ship export to the sea, [as heard] thus reducing their economic dependence on South Africa. The Benguela Railway, running in from the Angolan port of Benguela to Zaire linking with Zambian and Zimbabwean rail lines, is a favorite target of attacks by UNITA and has been out of operation for a decade. Savimbi is apparently to propose a military truce along the line so that it can be reopened for goods and civilian traffic. Only the transport of soldiers and military equipment will not be permitted. The Luanda government has so far rejected the rebel offer to negotiate an end to the civil war. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 29 Mar 87 MB] /12858

ANGOLA-CUBA DELEGATION VISITS--A joint Angolan-Cuban delegation for religious affairs arrived in Benguela Province this afternoon. Our Benguela provincial correspondent provides the details: [Begin unidentified reporter recording] The Angolan side of the delegation is headed by Comrade Roberto de Almeida, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for ideology. The Cuban side of the delegation is led by Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and head of the religious matters department. Soon after its arrival at (?17) September Airport, [words indistinct] by Comrade Luis Paulino dos Santos, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee

and party secretary for Benguela Province, the two officials spoke about the objectives of their visit to this province. The Cuban official stated that his visit to Angola will allow him to exchange experiences with Angolan Government officials in the field of religion. [end recording] [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Apr 87 MB] /12858

SOVIETS, CUBANS DOMINATE FAPLA PLANNING--Free Land of Angola, 3 April (KUP)--According to a UNITA commander, FAPLA commanders are deliberately excluded from planning major military operations which are planned by Cuban and Soviet military advisers. Speaking in an interview in Jamba, Lieutenant Colonel Consagrado, UNITA commander on the eastern front, confirmed that FAPLA commanders operating in the area are not free to independently draw up plans for major operations. Lt Consagrado said that the FAPLA officers are disillusioned by the fact that their Cuban and Soviet counterparts are supplied with all the necessary conditions while they have no support from FAPLA. He also stated that more and more FAPLA officers are deserting because of the humiliation they suffer at the hands of their Cuban and Soviet counterparts. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 3 Apr 87 MB] /12858

ANGOLA, CSSR SIGN WORKER TRAINING ACCORD--The Angolan minister of labor and social security, Diogo de Jesus, returned from Czechoslovakia very happy with the signing of an agreement on the training of Angolan workers. Diogo de Jesus, who visited Prague to sign the agreement, also discussed the strengthening of cooperation ties between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Angola. The agreement is valid for 11 years [as heard] and will allow the training of Angolan workers over a period of 4 years. It will also allow for the technical training of Angolan students for a period of 6 years. The first group of Angolan workers, who will acquire (?technical training) in that European country, will leave our country this year. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Apr 87 MB] /12858

BELIEF IN CLEMENCY POLICY REITERATED--Workers and students in Huambo Province are being briefed on the policy of clemency that has been followed since 1978 with respect to those who have joined the Angola puppet groups. The series of meetings end today. They have been presenting the policy of clemency as an opportunity for Angolan citizens who have allowed themselves to be deceived by the false promises of traitors to join Angolan society and thus contribute to national reconstruction. Comrade Kundi Paihama, minister of state with responsibilities for inspection and state control, recently addressed the latest Angolan nationals to benefit from the policy of clemency in Cabinda. He said that the party's policy of clemency does not represent weakness on the part of our struggle, but rather a true example of our policy of peace and a desire to create a just fatherland. He said that the Angola authorities were satisfied with the results of the policy of clemency. It will be recalled that the policy of clemency was introduced by the late President Neto 9 years ago. Since then thousands of Angolan citizens who were members of the former Angolan National Liberation Front and UNITA have surrendered to our authorities. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Apr 87 MB] /12858

SOVIET WEAPONS FOR MPLA--A veritable arsenal of weapons continues to be sent to Angola by the USSR. Shipped in Il-76 aircraft, the arms have been arriving via a shuttle that operates twice a week. Payment is made in dollars, as the Soviets insist. The purpose is not only to enable the MPLA forces to conquer UNITA, but also to equip it to intervene--at the right moment--in assistance to SWAPO in Namibia. Some of the weapons are being amassed on the border between Huila province and Namibia, where one of SWAPO's most active listening posts operates in Oniipa, across from the former Vila Pereira d'Eca. Because of the scarcities of essential products being experienced by the Angolan population, Soviet and Cuban passenger and cargo aircraft regularly unload foodstuffs, beverages, and medicines in Luanda in order to supply their troops. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 12 Feb 87 p 46] 12830/7687

CSO: 3442/106

EFFECT OF SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS TOLD BY AIR SAFETY OFFICIAL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 Feb 87 pp 6-7, 10

[Interview with ASA director by Jose Tavares; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] VOZ DI POVO interviewed the director general of the Airport Administration and Air Safety Enterprise (ASA) during his 1-week stay with a reporting team on Sal. This was a necessary interview. In fact, for some time now, several matters have been on the agenda of that enterprise, the largest with headquarters on the island of Sal and one of the largest on the national level. Some were of importance because of their information value, and others due to the need to explain to the public. In fact, we learned that the ASA is losing nothing less than 7,600 contos per month as a result of the economic sanctions imposed on South Africa by the United States; that Cape Verde did not ask (nor is it asking) for compensation for the losses; that various improvement projects at the Amilcar Cabral International Airport (ACIA) are under way; that the transfer of the airports still under the administration of the TACV to the ASA will be effected gradually; that the country will shortly have a search and rescue plane; and that the Sal airport does indeed allow women controllers, among other things. In learning all of this, we had to make the concerns of our readers our own. These concerns have to do with certain facts and rumors, and we had to ask questions which are sometimes unfortunately labeled "delicate" by many good people.

Monthly Losses

[Question] The SAA airline has substantially reduced its flights, particularly to the United States of America, subsequent to the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa by the U.S. Senate. What losses has the ASA suffered with the reduction in SAA landings at the Sal airport, and what are the prospects of attracting other foreign companies as a way of filling the gap?

[Answer] With the suspension of the SAA flights to New York, the traffic at the airport has been reduced by about 20 flights per month. This is reflected in a reduction in income of about \$101,500, also a monthly figure, including the FIR-SAL fares.

The decline also has had its effect on other bodies, particularly the TACV, to which aid operations are entrusted, as well as the companies which supply fuel, the customs, hotels, in terms of occupancy, etc.

However, this situation is no surprise, since it was expected that it would occur sooner or later. One of the reasons underlying the implementation of the improvement project under way was precisely the need to prepare the airport to accommodate modern infrastructures capable of attracting new companies, so as to avoid relative dependence on one or another, as has been the case.

Another step taken by the government to revitalize the airport involves the hotel infrastructure development project, which will contribute to enabling the ACIA to have its own traffic. As is known, the Sal airport was, some years ago, a strategic point on the South Atlantic route. With the development of the new technology which resulted in airplanes equipped for greater flight autonomy, the advantages of these strategic points gradually dwindled, not only because of the cost increases to which they led, but also the inconvenience caused the passengers.

It was on the basis of this circumstance that just after independence was won, activities which led to the establishment of the FIR on Sal were launched, while the overflights continued, as they still do, developing to the point of ensuring income amounting to 45 percent of the total profit of the ASA.

No Compensation Asked

[Question] When the economic sanctions were imposed on South Africa, it was agreed that the countries which might suffer losses as a result would be compensated. Now, Cape Verde is one of the countries affected by this measure, since the ASA contributed sizable sums annually to the state OGE. Hasn't our country asked for compensation for the losses?

[Answer] No, our government has not asked for compensation. The Sal airport will get none.

[Question] Major projects are under way at the ACIA. Can you tell us what they involve, when they began, what the estimated date of their completion is, what benefits they will provide in terms of better airport functioning, and how much the investments total?

[Answer] Of the various projects under way, those involved in the first phase of the ACIA improvement project should be emphasized. It is divided into six portions, including:

- Reconstruction of the aerodrome and the outer facilities and installations;
- Installation of new radio aids for navigation (VOR and NDB);
- Installation of special equipment;
- Furnishings and kitchen equipment (for the restaurant in the waiting room);

--Telecommunications equipment and radio aids for navigation;

--Telephone network, telecommunications equipment, teleprinters, portable transmitters, recording systems for air traffic control communications, maintenance tools, and installation of DME equipment, linked with the VOR;

--Fire extinguishing equipment, first aid and handling equipment; and

--Ambulances, tractors for towing disabled aircraft, cranes, etc.

These investments, for the most part foreign financed, come to a total of about 550,000 Cape Verdean contos. The work was begun at the end of December 1985, and the project still under way will not be completed until about next July.

Another important project will cover improvement of the paving on the parking platform, installation of a new aircraft supply system, etc., costing about 13,000 contos.

Temporary Arrangements

[Question] Because of the work under way, some infrastructure facilities for the use of passengers have been suspended, such as for example the bar. This creates a lack which has led passengers to complain about conditions at the Sal airport. These complaints are particularly frequent at this season of the year, when our emigrants come home on vacation, and to these complaints are added others, for example concerning the lack of drinking water and some other things. Do you care to comment on this matter?

[Answer] Yes. In connection with the "domestic bar," as it is usually known, a temporary facility was built. Only the concession was granted to the Hotel Mar, which has not yet begun operation. We will sign an agreement with that hotel enterprise, and we believe that within a short time a new "domestic bar" will be in operation. It will be temporary, because this problem will not be properly resolved until the second phase. This first phase, as I said, will end in June or July. The second phase will then ensue, during which a section will be built containing bars, boutiques and a whole series of conveniences for the passengers.

I should add, moreover, that the first agreement granted a concession to Tropicalia (which previously sold only ice cream). It will now begin to sell sandwiches, cold drinks and other items wanted by the passengers. Tropicalia is not functioning in an ideal way. However, its services are minimally acceptable.

[Question] And what about drinking water for the passengers?

[Answer] Water? No, as you know, the airport had piped (salt) water. And this situation remains. However, a new system of piped drinking water will be installed. Electra has already installed a water tank here at the airport, and the drinking water hookup is to be effected now. Thus the airport will also be supplied with drinking water.

Responsibility for Security

[Question] Last year, the airport management ordered access cards to the aerodrome issued to people it said were entitled to them or needed them because of their duties. This was a measure, let it be said in passing, which we supported. However, there are individuals in charge of some departments and enterprises who complain that although they need access to the airport buildings, in which some public departments are located, they were not given access cards, nor are they allow in. Can you confirm this situation, and how is it justified?

[Answer] I already gave an explanation on this point in an earlier interview. First of all, a correction is needed. It was not the airport which established the access cards. There is commission called FAL/SEC, meaning facilitation and security, which is responsible for determining who has the right of access to the airport areas. And it is this commission which is responsible for guaranteeing airport security. What happened is that an area which for all practical purposes is restricted was established at the airport, to which only passengers, organizations and individuals employed at the airport have access, without regard to their classification, post or function outside the airport. If they have business with the customs, or other departments, they are given access. But it should be repeated and emphasized that it is not the airport management which decides who can enter the airport, although the airport does issue the cards. The applications are directed to this FAL/SAC Commission (on which the airport is in fact represented), and are then in turn submitted for consideration to security, which decides whether or not to authorize issuance of the cards.

Gradual Transfer to ASA

[Question] With the establishment of the ASA, an enterprise with the task of managing the national airports and guaranteeing air safety, some airports or airfields which were administered by the TACV have been turned over or will be turned over to the ASA. Would you like to tell us about the process of transferring administration of the airports or airfields to the ASA and the steps already taken, or to be taken, to equip them with a view to improved operations, which are sometimes made very difficult by the dry fog which has been a rather serious problem, particularly in recent years?

[Answer] The transfer of responsibility for the management of the airport in the country, which has been (and will continue to be for some time yet) entrusted to the TACV, will come about gradually and in the most harmonious way possible, taking the characteristics of the department to which they will go into account.

For a long time now (with this transfer in view), the ASA has been pursuing certain concrete activities involving investments of a certain size, for example the improvement of the paving of the runways in Praia, Sao Vicente and Sao Nicolau, which came to a total of 115,149 contos.

In the realm of recruiting and selecting personnel and studying the cadres involved, other steps have been taken.

We might also mention:

--The Praia runway (on which extension work will begin next March or April), in order to adapt it for future use by airplanes of the Boeing 737-type;

--The construction of the Maio airport;

--The asphaltting of the runways in Boa Vista and Maio;

--The drafting of plans for small buildings at airfields where there are none; and

--The planned extension and lighting of the runway at Sao Vicente, etc.

With the runway extensions and other improvements mentioned, the plans call for creating a triangle, with its points at Praia, Sal and Sao Vicente, equipped with airport facilities of a sort to allow night use and to handle larger aircraft with greater passenger capacity, such as to facilitate transfer to the other islands.

At this time, we are about to draft masterplans for all the airports, basically with the purpose for which they are intended--serving the National Transport Service--in mind.

Search and Rescue Craft

[Question] The ASA also has the task of guaranteeing air safety. What is the current capacity of the enterprise to carry out this function, in terms of infrastructures acquired or to be acquired, such as search and rescue helicopters and other equipment?

[Answer] The services the ASA provides to aircraft in the international air space allocated to it involve essentially air traffic control or flight information, depending on whether or not a controlled air space is involved, as well as a search and rescue service and a warning service.

Except for the search and rescue service, which the FIR provides on the basis of a cooperative agreement, all of the services are provided by the ASA directly, through its main infrastructure, the Amilcar Cabral International Airport, where the most modern equipment and departments, entirely operated by duly trained national personnel, are to be found.

Let me stress here the effort the majority of the workers put into their task, a factor which has been of primary importance to the efficiency of our airport.

As is obvious, valuable modern equipment will not serve the purpose if it is not properly maintained and operated.

On the national level, a commission was appointed by order of the prime minister some years ago for the purpose of establishing a search and rescue service covering our national territory.

Like those in other countries, this service will involve joint action by various departments, including civil and military aviation, the navy, telecommunications, etc., working in coordination with a search and rescue center and on the basis of a previously established plan.

To this end, apart from having properly trained personnel, it will be necessary to acquire the equipment (airplane, vessels, rafts, etc.). We have learned that the country will have an airplane properly equipped for this work available within a short time.

5157

CSO:3442/110

CAPE VERDE

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Lisbon AFRICA in Portuguese 7 Jan 87 p 24

[Commentary: "Soares' Visit to Cape Verde: 'Hangover'"]

[Text] AFRICA bureau in Praia--The state visit by Portuguese President Mario Soares left the Cape Verdeans with a "hangover" that could hardly be counted as a positive contribution to the "exemplary and model relations" which the official rhetoric says exist between the two countries.

Mario Soares' visit in the middle of a particularly busy period in the political and cultural life of Cape Verde (symposium on literature and culture, round table for the partners in development, approval of the state plan the budget, the abortion law and the press law by the National Assembly) was in itself such an effort that only the self-confidence and relaxed attitude of the Cape Verdeans led them to take it on. In effect, in Praia it was considered gauche to suggest a postponement, since this was the chief of state of a country linked to Cape Verde by such strong human ties and a protagonist in a historic event of supreme importance: the transformation of a war of liberation into a dialogue, following the meeting in Dakar between Mario Soares and Aristides Pereira in May 1974.

Unaccustomed to the subtle codes in which some journalists who accompanied Mario Soares seem to be expert, the Cape Verdeans had to wait for the arrival of some Portuguese newspapers--which circulate freely in Cape Verde at an average rate of 100,000 issues per year--to learn from the O JORNAL reporter that they had not welcomed a friend but--a teacher of democracy.

For anyone who knows how sensitive the Cape Verdeans are about their independence and who has seen the mixture of boldness and skill with which they face such weighty partners as the World Bank, the IMF or the United States of America, there is no doubt that, if Soares were the professor, he was the one to get the bad grade.

The Cape Verdeans had already been shocked by the arrogance with which the newspapers represented in Mario Soares' party had been speaking about Sao Tome, a country of the Community of Five which was experiencing visible problems--not just because these journalists were accompanying Mario Soares, but because they were in such agreement in their nouveau riche revanchism that they must

have been reflecting the sentiments of a significant segment of Portuguese public opinion. The message was clear: if they were in trouble tomorrow, they could expect material assistance, but not solidarity.

This was not the tone to take with Cape Verde. This is one of the rare African countries whose achievements in matters of development are proven and praised in impeccable forums, which is not mentioned in the annual reports of Amnesty International, where there are no lines or any black market, where the great debates are conducted in the public square and which enjoys irrefutable international prestige. To achieve all this, Cape Verde did not need the Portuguese to "watch over it"--as was revealed to be the intention of some of Mario Soares' retinue with regard to Sao Tome--and the Portuguese contribution has been like a drop of water in the Atlantic Ocean in which the archipelago is located.

Cape Verde is attempting, in effect, to do two things which are extremely unfortunate for the ethnocentrism of the Northern Hemisphere and for the identity crisis which has attacked its "South" (Portugal): it is attempting to take firm steps on an independent path of development and to draw closer to one of the greatest spectres that haunts the imagination of a certain Portuguese "intelligentsia": Brazil.

Cape Verde did not present Mario Soares with any "yellow note tablet" of requests nor did it send any SOS to Portugal. In fact, from this standpoint, it set a bad example; if, tomorrow, Angola and Mozambique solve the problems that are lacerating them and set off on the same path, how much will Portugal's "experience with Africa" count for with the EEC?

Together, won't the Five be capable of snatching Guinea-Bissau from the clutches of Francophone [Africa] ?

Imaginatively, EXPRESSO set the tone. Guided by a self-exiled Cape Verdian attorney (Felizberto Vieira Lopes), it discovered a nonexistent concentration camp 10 kilometers from the Cape Verdean capital, where the current regime, before independence (?), had murdered writer and light essayist Jaime de Figueiredo, who was honored just a few days earlier in the Sao Vicente symposium. It remains to be seen how the EXPRESSO envoy who accompanied Mario Soares had the time, between two drinks, to investigate the concentration camp mentioned in his newspaper.

The two days of "lack of appetite" of four of the cowards to whom Cape Verde "played host"--only yesterday hardened terrorists who deserved to be hunted down by every tax-paying European--aroused in Portugal an outburst of solidarity, in an astonishing deviation from the antiterrorist messages sent by Washington.

On the other hand, none of the journalists in the presidential party took the trouble to find out, for example, that in the five-year plan (the second one drafted by the Praia government), budgeted at more than \$500 million, Portugal will contribute \$2.5 million in technical assistance, the renegotiation of a \$9.5 million debt and--the paternalism of a certain newspaper.

There is no doubt that [Portugal] must either manage to reduce Cape Verde to the current condition of Sao Tome or "run the risk that the former colonies

will become new Brazils" (J.A.S., in an EXPRESSO editorial) and the Portuguese will not be taken seriously.

With the usual pragmatism, it is said in the city of Praia that if the bad atmosphere created by Mario Soares' visit does nothing to nurture the friendship, it at least served as an aid in recognizing the revanchism of a goodly segment of today's Portuguese, their frustrations and their ghosts--useful, in fact, for anyone who has to get along with them.

6362

CSO: 3442/112

MARITIME TRANSPORT COMPANIES MERGE

Lisbon AFRICA in Portuguese 7 Jan 87 p 24

[Text] The Government of Cape Verde plans to transform the former Naguicave and the Arca Verde navigation company into a single maritime transport company.

The company will be open to private investors, with priority for the shareholders of Naguicade, the company in which the Government of Guinea-Bissau had in interest.

At the same time, the Cape Verdean Ministry of Transportation, Trade and Tourism plans to upgrade the profession of merchant seamen, with various organizational measures.

Young men who choose a naval career will be excused from military service and the wage scales will also be revised; they will now be based on the number of hours at sea.

To motivate the men to go to sea is the principle which will guide the reorganization of the Merchant Marine, which should be announced soon.

The ministry also plans to put a large part of the country's fleet up for sale, with the goal of leasing new units with an option to purchase.

Another project is to form cargo collection centers in Portugal and Holland-- which implies a reorganization of the National Travel Agency, both inside the country and abroad.

This agency, which ceased its air operations at the end of last year, is already in a phase of reorganization.

In another area of its activities, the Cape Verdean Ministry of Transportation, Trade and Tourism is going to improve the runways of the airports of the city of Praia and of Mindelo.

The runway of the capital should be capable of serving planes of the Boeing 737 type and the Mindelo runway will be illuminated and will be given an operational capacity similar to that of the capital.

In the next 5 years, the TACV [Cape Verdean Air Lines] should renovate its fleet, trading in its two HS's and purchasing another two, of more recent manufacture. It has already entered into negotiations to lease planes which will permit overseas flights.

During this period, which corresponds to the execution of the Second National Development Plan, Cape Verde is going to build a series of small ports, such as those of Tarrafal de Sao Nicolau, on which construction will begin in the next few months, and of Sal Rei, on the island of Boavista. These two ports will be built by the USSR.

Another project is the port of the island of Maio, as part of a general project which includes construction of a cement plant.

Also with regard to the small ports program, Cape Verde must solve the problem of the port of the island of Fogo, in Vale do Cavalheiros, since its construction is quite complicated technically and will cost at least \$10 million.

6362

CSO: 3442/112

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

ORDONEZ CONTINUES VISIT--Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez is officially visiting Equatorial Guinea to give a boost to cooperation between the two countries. The situation of virtual financial [word indistinct] in which the former Spanish colony finds itself may be improved with the injection of a credit of 700 million pesetas to cover the costs of the only Hispano-Guinean bank operating in Malabo. [Text]
[Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Mar 87 LD] /12858

CSO: 3400/507

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

SAUDI ARABIAN AID--Bissau--Guinea-Bissau and the Saudi Arabian Fund signed a cooperation agreement protocol in Bissau on Friday providing for financial aid in the amount of 12 million riyals (545.5 million Guinean pesos) for the implementation of farm projects. This sum, allocated for the financing of seven national development projects in Guinea-Bissau, specifically the agroindustrial complex, the construction of the Gambel Dam and the port of Bissau, and the repair of the roads linking Bissau and Bimbo, Bissau and Parabes and Bambadinca and Xitole, will be amortized, according to the protocol, over a period of 40 years. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 2] 5157

CSO:3442/110

MILITIA CADETS COMPLETE TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The first Mozambican officers with the title of militia cadet, in accordance with a new service rank of the National Defense Ministry, were commissioned last Saturday at the military training center of Boane, Maputo Province, after a short 6-month course. Lieutenant General Joaquim Munhepe, secretary of defense for telecommunications, presided over the ceremony, conducted before several invited guests, district representatives of the party and government and relatives of the young officers who, for the first time, presented themselves to take part in the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

The first special course for cadets was attended by trainees with academic backgrounds of secondary and higher levels, as well as vanguard candidates with advanced technical-professional training, some of whom were inducted within the framework of Compulsory Military Training and others who volunteered in answer to the "call of their country."

"We have learned to love our country, to love, to sacrifice, to combat tribalism, regionalism and racism, as well as to handle weapons and other types of military equipment," the graduates stated in their message on completion of the course. At another point, the message announced that the cadets would contribute 6,100.00 meticals in aid to the families of the victims of the Mbuzini tragedy.

Speaking on this solemn occasion, Joaquim Munhepe, secretary of defense for telecommunications, summarized the duties and conduct expected of an officer in the Mozambican Army in defense of the country and in the battle for economic recovery.

He particularly thanked the Tanzanian instructors for their efforts in training the Mozambican soldiers, as part of the relations which link the two peoples and Armed Forces.

Munhepe said:

"Modern warfare requires a mastery of military science and art. Above all, the young officers know they are soldiers who will go where the country sends them in the battle against the armed bandits and in the struggle for peace and progress."

Following the ceremony, during a fellowship luncheon in the early afternoon, Lt Gen Munhepe reiterated the need and importance of proper conduct by an army officer, particularly in delicate situations which call for ethics, courtesy, gentility and diplomacy, and in command of operations.

"Go forth, lions of the jungle; the country calls us and we must defend it!"; these were some of the slogans that marked the conclusion of the ceremony.

6362

CSO: 3442/123

OFFICIAL REITERATES SUPPORT FOR ZIMOFA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee's deputy secretary for foreign relations, Jose Luis Cabaco, yesterday morning expressed the appreciation of the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican people for the solidarity that the people and government of Zimbabwe have been showing toward our country through the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association (ZIMOFA), particularly in this phase in which we are faced with a war of external aggression caused by Pretoria.

Jose Luis Cabaco was speaking yesterday at the headquarters of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee in Maputo, where he was meeting with the ZIMOFA delegation headed by that organization's chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Clemence Gaza.

The party leader described that solidarity as being extremely important, particularly in this current phase of struggle by the Mozambican people against Pretoria's armed bandits and of the other difficulties in which we are engulfed.

Addressing the Zimbabwean delegation, Jose Luis Cabaco said: "That support has given us more enthusiasm for overcoming the difficulties of the aggression we are undergoing."

According to the Central Committee's deputy secretary for foreign relations, the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican state guarantee support for the association in all activities it intends to carry out in support of relations of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

In the afternoon, the ZIMOFA delegation visited the COMETAL-MOMETAL enterprise in Machava, where it toured the plant facilities and met with the workers at that metalworking enterprise.

Addressing the workers, the chairman of ZIMOFA, Lt Col Clemence Gaza, explained to them that his delegation was visiting our country to gather data so as to better coordinate the kind of support the association will be able to channel to Mozambique.

He also said that the current revitalization of the Mozambican economy is in the hands of the workers, since it is the factory workers and peasants who can make life normal.

Addressing the workers at COMETAL-MOMETAL, Clemence Gaza said: "It is you who can carry out the economic revolution in Mozambique, and it is up to you to achieve the objectives for which President Samora Machel died."

He added that he had been informed that their enterprise produces one and a half railway cars per day, but that with a little more effort, the workers would be able to produce two or more railway cars.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association said that no one was going to work miracles for the Mozambicans because, he said, those miracles were in the hands of the Mozambican workers carrying out this country's economic revolution.

The Zimbabwean delegation was accompanied on its visit to that enterprise by officials from the Ministry of Interior, AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples], and other organizations.

11798
CSO: 3441/108

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ZAMBIA PUBLISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 87 p 3

["Text" of joint communique on the visit by President Joaquim Chissano to Zambia from 19 to 22 February 1987, issued in Lusaka on 22 February 1987; first paragraph is NOTICIAS introduction]

[Text] At the conclusion of the official and friendship visit that the chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Major General Joaquim Alberto Chissano, made to the Republic of Zambia at the invitation of his counterpart, President Kenneth Kaunda, a joint communique praising the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries and peoples was issued. That document, in which the two leaders condemn South Africa's destabilizing activities in the region and reaffirm their will and readiness to continue the fight for peace, is presented below in its entirety.

1. At the invitation of His Excellency Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made an official visit to Zambia from 19 to 22 February 1987.

2. His Excellency President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, accompanied by his wife Marcelina Chissano and a high-level party and government delegation, received a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the residents of Lusaka, headed by His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda, who was accompanied by the honorable secretary general of the UNIP [United National Independence Party], comrade Grey Zulu; the honorable secretary of state for defense and security, comrade Alex Shapi; members of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers; and other high-ranking party and government leaders.

3. At the beginning of their productive talks, which covered a vast area of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and were conducted in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, the two presidents paid tribute to the memory of President Samora Moises Machel, who died in the tragic event of 19 October 1986 as he was returning from a mission of peace and development for southern Africa. They reiterated their determination to continue pursuing the ideals for which the president lived and gave his life.

4. In the bilateral sphere, the two presidents examined political, economic, and cultural matters, expressed their mutual satisfaction with the excellent relations existing between the two countries, and reiterated their ardent desire to continue strengthening those relations. In that context, the two leaders pledged to intensify their cooperation through the Joint Permanent Commission for Economic, Technical, and Cultural Cooperation. The two leaders noted, however, that their program for bilateral cooperation was being hampered by external factors, particularly economic sabotage by racist South Africa.

5. The two presidents strongly condemned South Africa for sabotaging the economic infrastructures of their two countries, especially through the armed bandits, who are the main instrument for South Africa's destabilizing actions against Mozambique.

6. Concerning the international arena, the two presidents noted with serious concern the rapid deterioration of the situation inside South Africa. In that context, they vehemently condemned the imposition of the state of emergency, censorship of the press, and the continuing detention of opponents of apartheid, including children. The leaders observed that those measures have led to an increase in violence and strengthened the determination of the oppressed people of South Africa to free themselves of the bonds of apartheid. They appealed to the Pretoria regime to dismantle apartheid immediately, legalize the ANC and other political organizations, free comrade Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, begin dialogue with the genuine representatives of the oppressed people, and create conditions for the establishment of democracy in South Africa.

7. The leaders saluted the South African people for their firmness against the humiliation of apartheid and assured them of their continuing support. They appealed to the oppressed people of South Africa to remain united in the face of enemy maneuvers to divide them.

8. The two leaders emphasized the need for the international community to act immediately to prevent a catastrophe in southern Africa.

9. The two leaders appealed to those countries still supporting the racist regime in South Africa at a time when so many countries in the world have rejected it and are demanding an end to apartheid. They praised the efforts of friendly countries and nongovernmental organizations in supporting the front line states and other states bordering on South Africa for strengthening their defense and economies against South African maneuvers. They also praised the Nonaligned Movement for establishing the African Fund and the decision by the United Nations to support the front line states.

10. Concerning Namibia, the two presidents vehemently condemned South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of that territory. They demanded its immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Namibia so as to clear the way for immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. The two leaders reiterated once again their rejection of the policy of linkage in connection with the independence of Namibia. The leaders appealed to the

oppressed Namibian people to intensify their struggle for liberation and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their only and authentic representative.

11. Concerning Angola, the two leaders condemned racist South Africa once again for its continuing occupation of parts of that independent and sovereign African country. The two leaders denounced the connivance between the U.S. Administration and South Africa in supplying arms to the bandits in UNITA.

12. His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, again congratulated His Excellency President Joaquim Alberto Chissano on his election as chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and assured President Chissano of the support of the party and government of the Republic of Zambia.

13. His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano expressed his profound thanks to His Excellency President K.D. Kaunda, the party, the government, and the people of Zambia for the warm reception and hospitality shown to him and his delegation.

14. His Excellency President Joaquim Alberto Chissano issued an invitation to His Excellency President K.D. Kaunda to visit the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction, and the date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

Lusaka, 22 February 1987.

11798

CSO: 3442/107

500,000 IN SOFALA PROVINCE NEED EMERGENCY AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Sofala Province urgently needs 85,718 metric tons of various food items to help over 500,000 people suffering from famine due to the acts of destabilization and sabotage carried out by the armed bandits. According to a report by the Provincial Department for Preventing and Combating Natural Disasters [DPPCCN], the total cost, which also includes clothing, cleaning supplies, farm implements, and seed, comes to an estimated 516 million meticals. Those inhabitants have been displaced from their home districts.

The most important food items needed are cereals, sugar, beans, dried fish, salt, milk, and cooking oil.

The DPPCCN's report emphasizes that as far as clothing and cleaning supplies are concerned, the department needs 685,451 items of clothing (corresponding to 3,427 bales), 399,646 meters of cloth, and 1,359 metric tons of soap for the 1987 provincial emergency program. Given the cost of what is required by that program, financing will depend primarily on the international community.

As part of a parallel effort aimed at organizing and supervising the inhabitants in activities for production and agriculture, the DPPCCN needs 324,663 items of farm equipment--hoes, axes, and machetes--and 537 metric tons of various kinds of seed.

As is emphasized in the same report, which was presented at a recent meeting of the Provincial Emergency Committee in the city of Beira, the granting of financing for this plan will be extremely important from the emergency standpoint, since that will enable the DPPCCN to meet in particular the affected population's needs in the way of food and other material assistance.

The document says: "In addition, it will ensure that each individual receives at least 0.023 metric ton of food, one change of clothing, one pair of shoes, and 1 kilogram of soap per family per month and one hoe, one ax, and one machete per family per year."

Manuel Nogueira, director of the DPPCCN in Sofala, noted that the number of inhabitants in question--571,290 persons--had been determined last December

and that it was tending to increase because, as a result of military action by the FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces]-FPLM, citizens fleeing from captivity by the armed bandits have been reporting en masse to our authorities.

Transportation

Transportation plays a basic role in the efficient implementation of this emergency program, especially as far as moving the products from the cities to the relief zones is concerned, but also in connection with their distribution.

It is in that context that the DPPCCN is also appealing to donors to finance the acquisition of 29 heavy vehicles, 10 light vehicles, 10 tractors, 700 batteries, 900 tires, and 700 inner tubes, as well as 89,760 liters of fuel and 3,750 liters of engine oil.

Inside the country, the DPPCCN needs priority in the chartering of aircraft and ships, not only to transport the products to zones which are difficult to reach but also for carrying technicians connected with various rehabilitation projects.

In the medical field, the program recommends the immediate assignment of technical personnel, steps to promote health education in the fields of personal and collective hygiene, the supplying of necessary medicines, and the vaccination of age groups which are at risk. This will mean supplying medicines and vaccines and all the related resources.

11798

CSO: 3442/108

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO CHILDREN SUFFER MALNUTRITION, ABANDONMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Rogerio Siteo]

[Text] An exhaustive statistical survey of children in urgent need of aid, as a result of the war and the famine, will be conducted soon in Cabo Delgado Province. The measure was determined by the local health authorities, who met in conference for the first time for an intensive discussion of this problem, involving various social agencies and the mass democratic organizations (ODM's). The conference confirmed that there are many orphaned and abandoned children in urgent need of protection, food, shelter, clothing and medical attention.

Statistical data from 1980 reveal that about 50 percent of the total population of Cabo Delgado consisted of children from 0 to 14 years of age. Infant mortality was estimated at 213 per 1,000 children. Given the aggravation of the military situation after 1984 and of the famine, as an indirect result of the war, which is affecting a vast area of the southern region of the province, a picture emerges of the situation looming over this most vulnerable population group today.

Although it arrived at no numerical conclusions, because these will be obtained through the survey to be conducted soon, the conference was extremely important for the future of hundreds of children in difficult straits. Distressing cases were presented from various districts and from the city of Pemba, as well as documents from the central agencies pertaining to this matter, and the strategy to be adopted was outlined.

Summarizing the remarks of the participants, the provincial director of health, who led the conference, said that the situation is critical and that there are certainly children in the province in a difficult situation. "The famine is a more pressing problem than the war. It is just that the famine is an indirect consequence of the war and we need data to arrive at the proper forms of support," the official said.

Attempting to illustrate this tragic situation for the participants, the health director of the city of Pemba reported that she had recently received a family consisting of a couple and four children, who were admitted to the Provincial Hospital. "The family came from Metuge, about 40 kilometers from the city of Pemba. The couple were anemic and the children had marasmus. Situations such as this one are frequent occurrences in zones of our province," she said.

Of the 744 children examined last month in the city of Pemba, 398 suffered from malnutrition and 167 of these were in a serious condition. Only eight of them had ailments other than malnutrition. In Pemba, 45 cases of abandoned children are on record.

Also in the city of Pemba, new phenomena are beginning to surface among the children, namely, delinquency and a growing rejection by parents and relatives; last year, two cases were recorded of mothers who abandoned infants, one of which was dead. There is also a considerable growth in the number of children with a tendency to grow up delinquent or neglected, who have turned to theft and petty crime. It is presumed that, in addition to the problem of poor parental guidance, many of these children have been abandoned by their parents because of the famine or the war and others may have been orphaned.

The representative of the Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture, who attended the conference, reported that, in 1985 and 1986, more than 4,000 children were not attending classes because their schools had been destroyed by the armed bandits, in Montepuez, Namuno, Quissanga, Ancuabe and Meluco districts. The whereabouts of some of these children are unknown. The source also reported that these statistics are now outdated, because there are new factors for which there are no numerical data yet.

The representatives of Ancuabe, Macomia and Chiure districts confirmed the existence of a number of children in difficult circumstances in those regions, particularly where villages had been destroyed in criminal actions by the armed bandits. There are orphaned and abandoned children, some of whom are beginning to show symptoms of psychological problems because of the trauma they have suffered or seen their parents suffer because of the war.

In Chiure District, according to the representative at the conference, 42 children have been identified who were abandoned in the destroyed communal villages and some of whom are orphaned. These children are being cared for by various village families.

The provincial health director reported that, as a result of the action of the armed bandits, two health centers and four health posts have been destroyed and various programs and projects within the General Vaccination Program, which should serve children and pregnant women, have been interrupted, among other atrocities, which amount to about 2 million meticals in damages.

6362
CSO: 3442/123

PRIME MINISTER VISITS AREA STILL AFFECTED BY 1983 HURRICANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 8

[Text] "Work to rehabilitate the irrigation system is at least 4 years behind schedule, with 1.5 million [word not clear] being lost annually." So said Prime Minister Mario Machungo yesterday as he visited the 3 February Citrus Enterprise in the Umbeluzi region of Maputo Province. He was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture Joao Ferreira and the secretary of state for agricultural water resources, Rui Gonzalez.

Mario Machungo made that remark after learning that most of the irrigation infrastructure had been damaged by hurricane "Domoina" in 1983 and that little or nothing has been done so far to restore it.

The lack of an irrigation system, combined with the fact that even the secondary ditches are not functioning properly, leads to the assumption that citrus production in at least two sections will not be satisfactory this year.

Added to that is the fact that the state-owned 3 February enterprise is unable to use water from the Umbeluzi River for irrigation because, as was stated, that water is salty.

But the problem raised by the prime minister was explained by Minister of Agriculture Joao Ferreira, who informed the head of government that although the enterprise had done its best to obtain bank financing to rehabilitate the system immediately after the hurricane, the response was not satisfactory.

He said: "The banks did not solve the problem in time."

The only thing that it was possible to replace, although with some delay, was the motor pumps.

According to technicians assigned to the enterprise, the effects of hurricane "Domoina" were felt for the next 2 years. Last year the fruit was beginning to show encouraging signs, and there were good prospects for this year.

But the salinity of the Umbeluzi River caused the hopes that existed to vanish.

There are, however, a few sections where an encouraging type of fruit exists, and that is where the enterprise's resources are being concentrated.

Although Prime Minister Mario Machungo showed understanding for the problems brought to his attention regarding the enterprise's production situation, he nonetheless criticized certain deficiencies with respect to the care the groves should be receiving.

The fact is that the grass has grown so thick that it is contending with the plants for space, a situation that brought comment from the prime minister. During the same visit, Mario Machungo was told that orange trees considered too old and unproductive had been destroyed and replaced with papaya trees.

During his trip to the Umbeluzi region, the prime minister also visited the crop experimental center of the National Institute of Agronomic Research (INIA), where he was informed concerning the varied vegetable species being tested to ascertain their ability to withstand the hot season.

Example of Laxity

Prime Minister Mario Machungo was disappointed yesterday by conditions at the Umbeluzi Ceramic Tile Factory.

At that production unit, he had the opportunity to see a practical example of laxity and careless attitude in the way in which raw materials were stored and in the condition of the facilities themselves and the production equipment.

As was noted during the surprise visit which Mario Machungo made to that unit, "people are just sitting around waiting for their pay."

That situation was confirmed by the prime minister himself when he visited the maintenance department, where six workers were engaged in animated chitchat.

The prime minister sharply criticized the factory manager because of the situation existing in that factory, saying that "you are inventing excuses for everything in order not to work."

The Regional Construction Enterprise also did not escape criticism by the head of the government. That enterprise is engaged in expanding facilities at the ceramic tile factory to allow installation of a new type of equipment.

But its workers do little more than talk.

He asked: "Without production, there is no pay. Do you know that?"

He received an affirmative answer. And Machungo added:

"Well, at least you know it."

11798
CSO: 3442/108

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION EFFORTS ATTRACT PORTUGUESE INVESTORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Tomas Vieira Mario]

[Text] (AIM)--The measures of various sorts, with domestic and foreign effects, announced in Maputo within the context of the efforts to achieve rehabilitation of the country's economy have aroused interest in Portugal, both within the business community and in the mass media.

Within the framework of the traditional vacillation of the Portuguese press between speculation and half-truths, a certain tendency on the part of the main press organs to regard the official Mozambican reports on the subject as realistic and bold has been noted.

Parallel with this, the analyses of the situation in Mozambique have involved four factors, which are moreover interrelated--hunger, war, the efforts of the government on the strictly domestic level, and those within the SADCC.

In fact, this revival of attention in Portugal seems to have been provoked precisely by the recent meeting of the ministers of the SADCC countries in Gaborone, at which the efforts of Mozambique were outstanding; by the coordination of a very vital sector to the region, transportation and communication; and also by the visit paid to Maputo by Christopher Patten, the British minister of cooperation, during which he announced the allocation of additional aid of 6.5 million pounds to Mozambique.

Although it is true that with regard to Mozambique, a "wait-and-see" policy, that is waiting for "something to emerge from the war," continues to have considerable weight in Portugal, the fact is that major sectors of the Portuguese business community, notoriously frustrated by the old problem of what they regard as "lack of decision and excessive bureaucracy" on the part of the state, now seem determined to come forward with proposals.

This is the understanding we obtained both from the Portuguese Industrial Association (AIP) and the Portuguese-Mozambican Chamber of Commerce (CCPM), where we learned of the existence of "some substantial projects" to be jointly studied with the Mozambican authorities.

Work commissions have been appointed, for example, by the Portuguese-Mozambican Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of analyzing the potential and the real capacity for Portuguese business partners to become active in the well-known "Beira Corridor," where Portugal is investing \$600,000 in a specific project, in addition to the \$40 million representing the total Portuguese contribution to the rehabilitation and extension of the Nacala railroad line.

In this particular respect--the integrated SADCC projects, and others of perhaps lesser scope, such as those involving industrial rehabilitation--many Portuguese businessmen have plainly felt that the "wait-and-see" policy has caused them to be left behind, while British enterprises or those in the Nordic countries are continuing to increase their investment flow.

Apart from problems of a financial nature, involving the question of credit lines, the Chamber of Commerce itself, some of the members of which complain of being "relegated to a secondary level" when the Mozambican government solicits international bids on projects, has undertaken to reformulate the language, allocating priority to the establishment of mechanisms which operate effectively with the Mozambican authorities, like "lobbies."

Moreover, and again with regard to the SADCC, to which the "Beira Corridor," the ports and the full potential of Mozambique as an access route to the sea are indispensable in the region, Portugal, which has always used self-deprecating language in discussing its capacity to participate, seems to be in the process of changing its position.

This can in fact be concluded from the recent statements made by the secretary of state for cooperation, Azevedo Soares, who, having represented Portugal as a donor country at the meeting in Gaborone, recognized that the facts that "This effort will promote the regional efforts without affiliation with South Africa," and that "The states themselves will become more capable of political discussion with the regime in Pretoria" are important.

Moreover, a year after Portugal formally joined the European Common Market, and bearing in mind that Lisbon has always believed that membership would infuse new dynamism in the cooperation with its former colonies, few examples bearing out this prediction could be cited now by the "Five."

At the EEC seminar with the five Portuguese-speaking African countries to be held in Cape Verde next April, an analysis of the role that Portugal believes it can play in the matter, and the extent to which it is done so thus far, will naturally be taken up.

Although the subject of the seminar is "The State and Development," cooperation in terms of the EEC and the "Five" cannot be overlooked, since the links between this group of nations and the European Common Market through the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group, following the endorsement of the Lome Convention, is well-known.

Again on the subject of cooperation between Portugal and the "Five," another meeting is to be held in Lisbon this coming March, but in this case only the banking sector will be involved.

According to information obtained from the sponsoring institution, the Pinto e Sotto Mayor Bank, the seminar to be held on 6 and 7 March will examine Portugal's experience as a result of joining the EEC, in terms of investments and financial support.

Even without reference to Mozambique, these developments are occurring at a time when concern continues to grow in Portugal about alleged negotiations by Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe which might lead to the future inclusion of these two countries in the so-called Franc Zone.

Public opinion in Portugal sees the possible integration of these countries in the area of the 14 nations which presently have a monetary affiliation with France not so much in terms of advantages and disadvantages, but basically as what a Lisbon daily called the "last farewell of the former colonies to what was their mother country."

However, this matter, which has repeatedly been discussed in the newspapers, particularly in connection with Guinea-Bissau, provoked a comment on the part of the secretary of state for foreign affairs, who said he did not think that "the breaking off of links with Portugal or weakening them could be the political desire of Guinea."

While in purely geographic terms, the possible inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in the Franc Zone is "understandable," the fact nonetheless remains that the rapprochement between this country and France is no longer any surprise.

Since it has common boundaries with countries which are all former French colonies and are included in the Franc Zone, Guinea-Bissau is enjoying greater French economic aid than the total Portugal is allocating to all of the "Five," which cannot help but be significant.

The suggestion might also be put forth that Guinea-Bissau join the West African Monetary Union (UMA), the members of which are seven countries located in West Africa which utilize the African Financial Community (CFA) franc, while six other countries in Central Africa are associated in the Central African Monetary Union (UMAC), which it is possible Sao Tome and Principe might join.

5157

CSO:3442/110

MOZAMBIQUE

BULGARIAN SPORTS DONATION PRESENTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Mar 87 p 7

[Text] A donation consisting of sports material with an estimated value of \$20,000 (about 400 contos) was presented yesterday morning by Georgi Borgov, Bulgarian ambassador in our country, to the Secretariat of State for Physical Education and Sports.

The material, a gift from the Central Council of the Bulgarian Association of Physical Education and Sports, was accepted by Jose Julio de Andrade, secretary of state for physical education and sports.

Speaking on that occasion, the Bulgarian ambassador referred to the relations of friendship and solidarity which have always existed between the Mozambican and Bulgarian people, explaining that these relations also extend to the parties.

"This material is a demonstration of the friendship and solidarity of the Bulgarian athletes with the Mozambican athletes, and its sole purpose is to contribute, in particular, to the development of sports in this country," said Borgov.

Acknowledging the gesture of the Bulgarian athletes, Secretary Jose Hudio de Andrade praised the Bulgarian contributions to our country in various sectors and said that, in the specific case of the sports equipment, the gift showed that Bulgaria understands the difficulties which our country faces in this area.

"This gift will alleviate the shortage of sports equipment and we accept it in the knowledge that it will solve some of our many problems. For this reason, we know where to direct it so our athletes will benefit from it," Jose Julio said.

Materials

The list of materials presented to the Secretariat of State for Physical Education and Sports is as follows:

--100 soccer balls, 200 pairs of athletic trunks with the respective shirts, 50 pairs of soccer shoes and 200 pairs of socks, 80 warmup suits, 200 pairs of stretch briefs and 100 pairs of sneakers.

6362
CSO: 3442/123

MOZAMBIQUE

40 PRISONERS FREED IN INHAMBANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] About 40 citizens who were serving time in various prisons in Inhambane Province were recently released under the provisions of Law 6/87 of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, which grants amnesty and pardon for certain...[line of type missing from text]...correspondent in that area of the country.

The aforementioned citizens were released from the prison centers in Massinga and Morrumbene districts and in the cities of Maxixe and Inhambane. A study is also underway of the cases of more prisoners, who may also benefit from the measures, for a total of more than 184 individuals.

The ceremonies marking the release of the prisoners granted amnesty were led by the presiding judges of each jurisdiction, following a provincial conference in which the directors of the prisons took part, to study the directive forwarded by the Superior Appeals Court regarding the measure, it was reported by Joaquim Luis Madure, presiding judge of the Provincial People's Court of Inhambane.

He explained that all the prisons in the province have commissions which study the credentials of the prisoners who, in principle, should benefit from amnesty and pardon, seeking to identify those who meet the requirements of the amnesty law.

He added that of the 533 individuals who form the total prison population in Inhambane, over half could be released pursuant to Law 6/87 and take part in the tasks of the Economic Recovery Program, depending, however, on their reintegration by the political and administrative structures in each zone.

Meanwhile, some of the pardoned prisoners whom we contacted said they were pleased with the measure taken by the party, which, following its traditional policy of clemency, has once again granted amnesty and pardon for certain crimes, making it possible for all citizens to take part in the work of national reconstruction.

Armando Sambula, aged 32, married, a native of Vilanculo District, was serving a 16-year sentence in the Inhambane Provincial Prison, having been tried and found guilty of voluntary homicide in 1977. Although he was not certain of the whereabouts of his family, Sambula said: "I hope to go to Chicucue (Maxixe) to the home of my youngest brother, where I can think better about what I am going to do."

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS POLICE AGAINST ABUSES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The minister of interior, Colonel Manuel Antonio, said yesterday that "no police officer must beat or whip citizens" and that those who do so are not real police officers but "enemy agents who have infiltrated among us to discredit the work of the police." The leader made those statements during a meeting held at police headquarters in the City of Maputo with heads of the various branches of the Mozambique People's Police [PPM].

As Manuel Antonio explained at the beginning, the meeting was being held because he had recently been receiving complaints from citizens accusing members of the PPM of having "mistreated" them. Most of the complaints had come from citizens riding in "Plate 100" vehicles who had been forced by police to get out and then beaten, along with the drivers of those vehicles, by police.

The minister of interior also mentioned cases he had heard about in which police officers had taken items away from citizens on various pretexts.

Manuel Antonio asked: "Are they police officers or enemy agents?" And he answered his own question: "I say that they are enemy agents who have put on our uniform. Anyone who does that is not a real police officer and cannot be a police officer in the People's Republic of Mozambique."

Concerning the so-called "Plate 100" vehicles, the minister stated the police position clearly: "We do not and will never support the 'Plate 100' vehicles. But in this phase, in which adequate public transportation really does not exist, our job is to control the carrying capacity of cabs and trucks so that people are not hauled around like sacks, with no respect for the individual. That is our job in this phase. The time will come when the conditions will be right, and then we will do away with 'Plate 100.'"

Manuel Antonio also defined the correct attitude of the police when checking people and the items they are carrying:

"The police must be very vigilant against enemy action. Because of that, the police must require documents: they must prevent the enemy from bringing

weapons into our city. But they must do so politely, not rudely. And above all, they must not take anything away from the inhabitants. It will be too bad for the police officer who does so. Administrative steps will be taken against him."

Police and People

The minister of interior said we must [not] be surprised that such behavior is appearing at a time when the police are stepping up their action:

"Whenever we begin a drive to repress reactionary activity, we must expect a reaction, direct or indirect, on the part of the enemy."

Manuel Antonio laid particular stress on the character of our police as a people's force:

"PPM stands for the Mozambique People's Police, which defends the people and defends the revolution and the revolutionary gains. Our police respect the people, and in turn, they must be respected by the people."

In that context, the member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee introduced the secretary general of the Mozambique Workers Organization, Augusto Macamo, and the secretary of the City Defense Committee, Aurelio Manhica, to his audience. Both men are also members of the Central Committee. He said they were there to familiarize themselves with the guidelines established for the police so they could inform the workers and the inhabitants in general of those guidelines.

Minister Manuel Antonio also emphasized that if we are to be able to neutralize the various forms of enemy action in our midst, it is necessary to combine the efforts of the police, the party, the democratic mass organizations, and, in general, all citizens who support law and order.

11798
CSO: 3442/107

NORDIC COUNTRIES ACTIVE IN AID TO RESTORE BEIRA CORRIDOR

Port Seen Recovering

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Feb 87 p 12

[Article by Sven Oste: "Rusty Derricks Receive New Life in Beira"; first paragraph is DAGENS NYHETER introduction]

[Text] Beira was once a major port. It is now being revived with Swedish millions, among others. The port and the Beira corridor are also going to become Zimbabwe's gateway to the rest of the world. Provided that South Africa does not strike.

Beira, Mozambique--Rusty freight cars, derricks that squeak with rust, small ships along the dock entombed in rust. It should be a dead port--if the din of machinery and people did not testify to a revival.

Large parts of the dock are being rebuilt, rusty railroad tracks are being torn up and replaced with new rails, the oil port is growing. 33 of the 50 derricks on the dock have been revived. The port basin has been dredged and deepened.

Alongside the dock there are, among others, a large Russian ship and a ship from East Germany. A derrick is loading large containers. A small Danish ship from Sonderjylland has been loaded with food. It travels along the coast to ports in northern Mozambique.

Stacks of corn sacks are lifted from open freight cars into a hold. That ship will travel south to Inhambane, where millions of people are threatened with starvation. Aid must come across the sea. The roads to the north and the south are dead, cut off by the Renamo rebels.

The corn arrived from Zimbabwe by train through the Beira corridor. Some of the sacks are split and corn rains over the dock. What was spilled is gathered again, put in sacks and loaded. Not much disappears into the pockets of the dock workers despite their hunger.

Copper

Outside a warehouse, there are stacks of copper ore from Zambia. The copper has come down through the corridor. But much more of Zambia's copper still travels the longer--and more expensive--route through South Africa. Less than ten percent of Zimbabwe's foreign trade goes up or down the corridor. The rest travels via South Africa's railroads and ports. Today--and as long as those routes remain open.

Once Beira was a major port. That was during the last years of the Portuguese empire. Oil was pumped the 180 miles from Beira to Rhodesia's border. The train carried the loads to and from Ian Smith's country and the traffic rolled along the highway right across Mozambique. Beira flourished, with palatial villas along the shore and luxury hotels with mosaics and exotic paneling.

Portugal's empire crumbled. Mozambique became independent in June of 1975. That meant that the country joined in the sanctions against Ian Smith's regime. Nothing but guerillas crossed the border between Rhodesia and Mozambique. There were years of sleep for the railroad and the highway, the port began to die.

Crept Ashore

The oil continued to arrive from across the sea to Beira and Mozambique. In the spring of 1979, the oil storage tanks in Beira were blown up by white commandos from Rhodesia. They crept ashore from a South African submarine. The fire raged for a long time and had to be put out by experts from South Africa. That was Mozambique's double degradation before South Africa's power: the vulnerability and the dependency.

When Rhodesia became Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe, Beira and the corridor up to the border could play a new role. But the traffic was slow. The Renamo guerillas, armed by South Africa, were everywhere and had their main base near the corridor. Zimbabwe and Zambia also were not very interested. The colonial chains remained, the countries were closely tied to the South African railroad system. The only thing considered vital in the corridor, was the oil pipeline and it was easier to protect and repair. Furthermore, the railroad was worn out and the port lay fallow.

As time went by, the economic cooperation between the countries, threatened by neighboring South Africa, was expanded within the framework of SADCC (Southern African Development Coordination Conference). Improving the Beira corridor would give the landlocked countries a port on the ocean and cut a hole in the dependency on South Africa. There was a large international rallying with contributions from many directions--the Nordic countries, the European Common Market countries, yes, even the United States.

Magnificent

The headquarters for the Beira Corridor Authority, BCA, are located in a magnificent office down by the port. The port has its own generator: derricks,

elevators, airconditioning and refrigerators function. The switching yard with hundreds of rust-flecked freight cars, can be seen from the windows. The director is Rui Fonseca, a white man from Mozambique.

"We are undertaking a crash program. Large parts of the port have been rehabilitated, the railroad is being repaired. The port can already handle 2.7 million tons of goods annually, including the 80,000 tons of oil going to the storage tanks and the pipeline through the corridor. The railroad to Zimbabwe has about the same capacity, 2.7 million tons annually. The goal is to increase the capacities of the port and the railroad to about eight million tons per year before the end of 1990. The docks will be extended and a container port is going to be built."

The lack of railway engines creates a bottle-neck, according to Rui Fonseca. The communications system constitutes another weakness, especially the entire system required for directing trains from two directions on a single-track railroad.

The financing of the first year's efforts is already done, in practice. 250 million dollars are needed and 200 million are already available.

Other Figures

Outside the headquarters, the picture is not as light and airy. The hot, humid air is still, foreign experts are meeting and putting other figures on paper in the light of candles. Perhaps the capacity is no more than 1.8 million tons annually. The railroad is still in a terrible state of repairs and is extremely vulnerable to sabotage.

The lack of engines is something of a myth. It is due to bureaucratic tangles, slow loading and unloading, constant delays. If the return time could be cut in half, there would, in practice, be twice as many engines and freight cars.

Another foreign expert raises the nagging question about the highway. It is an excellent road, asphalt and concrete, which can carry heavy traffic. But also less vulnerable to attacks than the railroad--and the traffic is insignificant.

It sometimes seems as though reality is excluded from the cool offices down in the port. Those responsible like to talk about development figures, capacity, and potential, not about the war and the vulnerability.

Of course, Rui Fonseca remembers the attack on the oil storage tanks in 1979. Of course, if South African fighter planes were to attack the docks and the derricks with bombs and rockets, there wouldn't be much left. He spreads his arms.

When Ian Smith's soldiers attacked the oil depot eight years ago, it was part of the death-struggle of white Rhodesia.

What will happen when the death-struggle of white South Africa begins?

Five Nordic Companies Involved

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Feb 87 p 13

[Article by Stefan Lundberg: "Nordic Countries Invest in Beira Corridor"]

[Text] Helsinki--Hans Hoegh Henrichsen, the deputy director of the Nordic Project Export Fund, says that we do not want to concentrate on negative boycott-measures alone against South Africa. Businesses should be given a new alternative.

The Fund is now working hard on contributing to the realization of industry's commitment to the "Beira corridor," which will connect South Africa's neighbors with the rest of the world.

The Beira corridor is a transport route that will connect Harare in Zimbabwe with the East Indian Ocean through the port of Beira in Mozambique. The route would make the SADCC-countries and the foreign companies with interests in the area independent of South Africa.

"The border states annually sink 400 million dollars into South African transport services," says Henrichsen.

If they had their own transport route, that money would benefit Mozambique and South Africa's other neighbors instead.

"It would produce higher export prices and lower import costs."

Five Nordic Companies

The Nordic Project Export Fund, which is administered by the Nordic Council of Ministers, has worked on the project for a year in cooperation with Mozambique and the other SADCC-countries. Five Nordic companies are taking part, among them Volvo and Skanska from Sweden and Metex from Finland.

The Nordic group, however, is open to all Western European and American businesses with natural interests in the project.

"The distance between Harare and Durban in South Africa is about 2,000 kilometers, while there are only 450 kilometers between Harare and Beira," is how Henrichsen explains the economic advantage of the project.

"We had the opportunity to talk to Secretary of State, George Shultz, who likes the project. General Motors has also shown interest. Among other things, GM is thinking of moving its railway engine plant from South Africa to Beira."

Implementation of the Beira corridor presupposes a close cooperation between assistance organizations and industry. Their interests do not always coincide, and the conflicts have now delayed the implementation by at least a year.

Assistance Needed

Hans Hoegh Henrichsen feels that the assistance funds are needed as a base for the whole venture. With their help, the infrastructure could be built. After that it will be the task of private industry to handle the rest, building transport terminals, arranging for trucks, etc.

"It is not enough just to dole out soup," says Henrichsen somewhat ironically.

He also believes that the effort will eventually mean that a considerable part of the foreign businesses in South Africa can move their interests to the SADCC-countries.

"The same raw materials, that are found in South Africa, can be found here. What is lacking is a transport route. Then there will be no need to talk about a boycott of South Africa, a positive alternative is offered instead."

Henrichsen points out that businesses are not standing in line to invest in this poor part of the world. It must first be made attractive and that is why the assistance is so important, according to Henrichsen. Industry must be offered a functioning infrastructure and information on the countries' prospects.

The Beira corridor is a project that could become a gold mine, but it is associated with equally enormous risks.

Sven Oste, correspondent for DAGENS NYHETER, quotes a European expert in Beira (DAGENS NYHETER Feb 22): "Perhaps South Africa prefers that dazzled European governments sink hundreds of millions into the corridor. Then they can strike so it will hurt the most."

What the businesses need then are government guarantees, in order to be able to take the risks of sabotage and attacks in that uneasy area. In this respect, the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) has already given the green light.

On the part of Mozambique, American participation would be welcome. It would guard against possible South African attacks.

12339
CSO:3650/86

MOZAMBIQUE

'AUSTRAL' CONSORTIUM SEEKS TO JOIN BEIRA CORRIDOR GROUP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Businessmen in the Mozambican consortium "Austral" have been meeting since yesterday in the city of Beira, studying ways of participating in Beira Corridor projects, basically in commercial, industrial and agricultural areas.

The companies represented are Tudor, Facobol, FNAC (Fabrica Nacional de Ar Condicionados), Electromoc, Joao Ferreira dos Santos, the Mozambican Cement Company, Socimo and Interfranca.

Yesterday morning, during a meeting with the Technical Office of the Beira Corridor Group, Dr Almeida Matos, president of "Austral," explained that the purpose of the visit was basically to obtain more information about the Beira Corridor, to get a better idea of where the Mozambican companies could play a part in this undertaking of strategic importance for the national and regional economy.

He suggested that, in this way, the companies would have a clearer idea of the possibility of participating in the Corridor projects and, at the same time, of achieving greater dynamism with the benefit of opportunities to enhance their own technical capacity.

In the presentation by Rui Franeca, director of the Technical Office of the Beira Corridor, the areas were indicated in which the companies might have a role. They include, among others, metalworking (for metal structures and other purposes), fuels, lighting and power systems, cement and construction materials, insurance, hotels and shops.

The meeting focused on the need for Mozambican companies to be more aggressive with regard to all the undertakings generated by the Beira Corridor.

From the Beira Corridor Technical Office, the Mozambican news agency AIM learned that a visit by about 40 Zimbabwean businessmen is scheduled next week, to discuss with the Beira Corridor officials the possibility of using the port and of investment in the area.

The visit, organized by the Zimbabwean Chamber of Commerce, is scheduled for next Monday and is expected to last for 2 days.

6362
CSO: 3442/122

BAYEKANE IRRIGATION SYSTEM TO BE OVERHAULED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The irrigation system of Bayekane, in Malehice, in the region of the Lower Limpopo River in Gaza Province, will be overhauled, to permit the use of a 320-hectare area which has been abandoned since 1979.

The irrigation system will be repaired by a technical team from the Gaza DPA [Provincial Directorate of Agriculture], in coordination with the Lower Limpopo Irrigation System. The area was abandoned by the inhabitants of the Limpopo Valley during the 1977 floods. As part of the country's Economic Recovery Program, Francisco Pataguane, governor of Gaza Province, traveled recently to Maguijane District where, together with the local residents, he studied and determined specific actions to be taken for the immediate recovery of the Bayekane irrigation system.

In his meeting with the private and family farmers, the governor discussed problems impeding the productive process in the zone, particularly the under-utilization of their pumping stations.

"Let us organize the people to produce their own food, using the resources available to us," Governor Pataguane said, during his meeting with the peasants of Maguijane.

He added that everyone must be concerned with implementing the measures recently taken to improve the current economic situation in Mozambique, through a decisive campaign against hunger and nakedness.

The Bayekane irrigation system can make it possible to grow all types of crops, such as rice, corn, wheat, beans and green vegetables.

To enable the people to produce at a normal rhythm, Governor Francisco Pataguane directed them to go down in the valley and to create enough shelter there for themselves so they can raise crops.

In addition to this work, the District Directorate of Agriculture in Chiputo was instructed to proceed immediately with the distribution of food to the peasants and with the rehabilitation of the irrigation ditches and the respective gates.

For its part, the Lower Limpopo Irrigation System Company should aid in the work of repairing the gates and assist with the two pumping stations there, which have four pumps in all, with the capacity to irrigate more than 500 hectares.

The Bayekane irrigation system covers an area of land that, equitably distributed, could serve more than half the families in the Eduardo Mondlane Communal Village, which currently comprises over 1,000 households, with a total of 4,759 inhabitants.

During his trip to the Malehice Administration Post, Governor Francisco Pateguane visited the stores in Maguijane, where he observed the process for the marketing of "mafurra" [seasoning oil] in the current agricultural campaign.

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CSO: 3442/123

AGRICULTURAL FORECAST FOR BUZI DISTRICT SEEN PROMISING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Antonio Siteo]

[Text] Beira--One hundred percent of the area covered by family production in the Buzi District of Sofala Province has been plowed and sown by that sector this season. That figure was achieved thanks to a system of planned support in which the family sector received help from the private and state sectors, especially in terms of equipment and agricultural implements.

Along with the Dondo and Nhamatanda Districts, the Buzi District is part of what is called Sofala Province's "granary" because of the excellent natural conditions for producing cereals: rice, corn, and millet.

That explains the special attention paid to those three strategic districts by provincial agricultural authorities, who have established agricultural projects for them, particularly the irrigation systems in Cherimonio (Buzi) and Mandruze (Dondo).

That is the context of the decision by the party, the District Assembly, and the Buzi government to make a joint effort this season to impart more dynamism to the production sectors and particularly the family sector, not only because the family sector is the pillar of total production but also because it does not require major investments in agricultural machinery.

To that end, brigades made up of party and state cadres and deputies launched a drive to mobilize the peasants for production while also conducting a survey of the area and of the requirements in terms of means and factors of production.

Parallel with that, the peasants were organized into groups that were later assigned to a specific unit located in the zone, where they received all the indispensable support for their production.

That initiative, which was duly monitored by the deputies in the District Assembly, has produced the desired result, since the entire area covered by the family sector has been plowed and sown, and the outlook for the second

phase is good, according to the district director of agriculture, Vasco Antonio Sinoia.

Promising Crops in State and Private Sectors

A fair level of production is also assured in the state sector, represented mainly by the Buzi Company, since at least 90 percent of the planned work is now complete despite obsolete equipment and insufficient fuel and lubricants.

"The private sector suffers from the same problems as the state sector. But good results are expected there as well, since 60,000 liters of fuel and 400 liters of lubricant have been secured. Those quantities are insufficient, but they will still make it possible to begin the plowing and carry out the first sowing," emphasized our source.

Reorganizing the Cooperative Sector

The cooperative sector is still the weakest throughout the district. This is due primarily to the low level of support it has received, most of the support having gone to the other sectors, specifically the state and private sectors.

In order to rehabilitate that sector, work is underway in the district to reorganize the agricultural cooperatives by defining areas of cultivation and providing direct support in the form of means and factors of production.

Vasco Sinoia said: "As far as means of production are concerned, the district now has two tractors, although it does not yet have the plows and harrows to go with them. The tractors, which were originally assigned to AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] and the Office of the Administrator, will be sent directly to the cooperative sector."

He says that favorable results are still expected from this work in the second planting phase.

Encouraging Cotton Production

In the old days, cotton was an important crop in the Buzi District, but now it is grown only by the Buzi Company. According to the director of agriculture in Buzi, the drop in cotton production was due to the war, whose effects were felt in the zones where production was highest.

Vasco Sinoia added: "Last year there was a plan to reintroduce that crop in the family sector. But the lack of seed has hampered that operation, which could serve to encourage large-scale cotton production, especially since a cotton gin already exists in the district."

Bananas, Vegetables Spoil for Lack of Transportation

Large quantities of bananas and vegetables have been spoiling in the Buzi District of Sofala Province every year because there is no way to ship them to market in the city of Beira.

According to the district director of agriculture in Buzi, the Vegetable and Fruit Enterprise has lacked the capacity for transporting those products, a circumstance that has discouraged producers in the zone.

"In the last season, for example, there was sizable production of vegetables, especially tomatoes, but most of it spoiled. In the case of bananas, as you have had the opportunity to see, there are large quantities," said Antonio Vasco Sinoia, who added, however, that contacts have been made with the transportation sector to ensure regular shipment of that product.

11798
CSO: 3442/107

AGRO-ALFA INTRODUCES NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] The Agro-Alfa enterprise has just introduced a new agricultural implement of the reversible moldboard type produced in Sweden. The implement has the advantage of leaving the soil very level, with no unnecessary furrows at the start and conclusion of plowing. It also ensures a better quality of work. Meanwhile, similar equipment, all of the moldboard type, is being tested to determine its degree of effectiveness and adaptability in the various Mozambican soils.

The new type of agricultural implement is produced by Overum, a Swedish firm responsible for rehabilitating Agro-Alfa with financing provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

According to what we were told by a technician at Agro-Alfa, this type of equipment is used only in areas where there is a high level of technology, and it requires appropriate know-how and ground free of stumps. It also requires careful and ongoing maintenance.

In the opinion of the Swedish technician attached to the rehabilitation project at Agro-Alfa, the big problem currently hampering most of the enterprises using agricultural equipment is failure to observe the rules of maintenance.

According to our source, for example, a lack of lubricant is synonymous with being unable to use the machinery, because if that lubricant is lacking, it is advisable not to start plowing with the equipment even if that means leaving it idle as long as the recommended procedure is not followed.

No Need To Import Plows

In the view of technicians at Agro-Alfa, it is not necessary to import animal-drawn moldboard plows because that firm produces that type of equipment.

We learned that Agro-Alfa has been producing 10,000 animal-drawn moldboard plows per year since 1984, the year when financing was obtained for its rehabilitation. Most of those plows have gone to the family farming sector.

The opinion at Agro-Alfa is that the quantity of moldboard plows made available to that sector--estimated at about 50,000 units--is to some degree sufficient for the peasants' needs. Moreover, the enterprise feels that with a production rate of 10,000 animal-drawn moldboard plows per year, it would be disadvantageous to import such equipment.

Besides representing an unnecessary expenditure of foreign exchange, imports would have the disadvantage of not allowing a "standardization" of brands, and that would cause trouble as far as providing maintenance or spare parts in case of breakdowns is concerned.

According to our source, most imported moldboard plows are of the "disposable" variety, meaning that the slightest breakdown will make them completely unusable, since the owner will not be able to obtain the necessary parts on the domestic market to repair them.

According to what we learned from the technician at Agro-Alfa, the animal-drawn plow is in considerable demand among Mozambican peasants. It has the advantage of being just as sturdy as those produced in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Another detail considered important is the fact that the peasants already have some degree of familiarity with these implements, since they have been using them for years, although the ones they are used to were bought in neighboring countries.

Production of Spare Parts

As regards spare parts for animal-drawn plows, our source said that once the market's requirements are in balance--and there is no longer any big demand for new implements at present--the enterprise will concentrate its attention on the production of spare parts for maintaining those implements.

Our source said that if there is a shortage of animal-drawn plows in any province or district, the problem should not be seen as a lack of production but rather as a problem with distribution or transportation.

Agro-Alfa also produces other animal-drawn equipment, examples being spike-tooth harrows and wheels for wagons, as well as mechanically powered equipment, plows, disk harrows, and manual grinders for cereals.

11798

CSO: 3442/108

ZIMBABWE-TETE-MALAWI HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN FULL SWING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Orlando Bahule]

[Text] Work to widen and improve National Highway 3 (Cuchamano-Tete-Zobue), a 270-kilometer-long road linking Mozambique with Zimbabwe and Malawi, is proceeding at a normal pace. Work to widen the road, which is one of the projects of the SATCC [Southern African Transportation and Communications Commission], is the responsibility of the Mozambican enterprise CETA [Structures, Leveling, and Asphalt Building Company], with financing by the Kuwait Fund. This project is aimed at establishing an effective link between our country and the neighboring territories belonging to the SADCC. Currently being completed is the first phase of work, which consists of widening to 11 meters the section of road linking the city of Tete with the administrative center of the Moatize District. Meanwhile, work to improve the asphalt on the section between Nhangoma and Zobue, which is full of potholes, is to move ahead.

Work to widen the Moatize-Cuchamano section is being done by the Major Engineering Works Construction Company (CETA). That work began in March of last year and should be completed by May 1988.

Engineer Joaquim Cordeiro of the CETA office in Tete reports that the work was behind schedule in getting started because of the preliminary work, which involved the construction of infrastructure and the movement of equipment from various places to Tete. He also said that the lost time is not expected to be made up. The work was to have started in 1985 for completion this year.

Joaquim Cordeiro says that the Moatize-Tete section is 7 meters wide and has two lanes, with a 2-meter shoulder on each side.

From the city of Tete to Cuchamano, the section will be 6.5 meters wide, with a 1-meter shoulder on each side.

According to data provided by Tome Almeida, chief of the Road Division at the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water in Tete, the section between Cuchamano, Tete, and Zobue is assuming increasing strategic importance in the

development of southern Africa. Besides linking our territory with Zimbabwe and Malawi, it also connects with the section of road leading to Zambia and is an important artery connecting the Mozambican provinces of Tete and Manica.

Tome Almeida said that the work to widen and improve National Highway 3 is necessary because of problems resulting from the poor quality of the original construction. At present, most of the asphalt in Cuchamano and Changara and, mainly, on the Samoa-Caprisange section is too full of potholes.

Mozambican authorities have approved an allocation of \$80,000 to repair the Samoa-Caprisange section (between Nhangoma and Zobue), which has been damaged and invaded by bushes and grass along the shoulder. The Tete Enterprise for the Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges [ECMEP] will do the work of maintaining and preserving that section over a scheduled 2-month period under the supervision of Zimbabwean authorities. Zimbabwe is also preparing to provide food for the Mozambican workers employed on this project.

On the other hand, CETA will be responsible for repairing dump trucks, bulldozers, rollers, vibrators, and tank trucks of all kinds. It will also provide 8 cubic meters of gas oil, while the ECMEP will provide 4 cubic meters. According to Tome Almeida, the workers will be paid by the Department of Roads and Bridges in Maputo.

Our source said that the improvement work was behind schedule in terms of the established plan because of damage to the enterprise's machinery. He stated that the equipment had been ready for a week but that there was no motor oil or hydraulic oil. He said, however, that every effort was being made to obtain oil in the near future.

The widening and improvement of this road is part of a vast SATCC project covering six border provinces in our country and aimed at providing links with the neighboring countries belonging to the SADCC. The objectives are basically economic, being aimed at the rapid movement of agricultural and industrial products.

The result is that with funds provided by such international organizations as U.S. AID, SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], and the Kuwait Fund, Mozambique is going to rehabilitate and expand the present main network of asphalt roads linking it with Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi. Currently underway is a technical-economic evaluation concerning construction of the future bridge of unity that link Mozambique with Tanzania.

It should be recalled that the Kuwait Fund has also financed the national program for highway signs, and the work of installing those signs is underway as part of the first phase of widening National Highway 103.

Rehabilitating Trails

The Road Division of the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water in this province plans to rebuild the Estima-Magoé-Mucumbura trail, which leads to the frontier with Zimbabwe. But that project is in jeopardy because of the

lack of equipment--10 new pieces of equipment that are located in areas difficult to reach.

There is also a plan to build a new (filled and leveled) road to link the provinces north of the Zambezi River. Currently being completed for use along that road is a four-engine barge that will be placed in one of the local rivers to carry vehicles and cargo.

The head of the Department of Roads and Bridges in Tete says that his department lacks transportation and fuel for inspecting the work planned or underway in the province. He also says that a great deal of information is provided only over the enterprise's radio.

11798

CSO: 3442/107

BRIEFS

UNICEF RICE DONATION FOR GAZA--Important aid consisting of 269 metric tons of rice for the victims of natural disasters in our country, especially in Gaza Province, was delivered to the Department for Preventing and Combating Natural Disasters [DPCCN] in Maputo yesterday afternoon by UNICEF's representative in Mozambique, Marta Mauras. Accepting the sizable donation, which is a result of Sport Aid, one of the drives sponsored by well-known Irish rock singer Bob Geldorf to raise money for famine victims in Africa, was Salomao Mambo, director of the DPCCN's Logistic Support Unit. At the delivery ceremony, the UNICEF representative explained that the Thai people had contributed to the aid. She said that even though Thailand is a developing country, about \$100,000 was collected in Bangkok, the capital, with part of that amount being earmarked for the purchase of Thai rice as a donation. For his part, and speaking on behalf of our country's government, Salomao Mambo expressed gratitude for the aid, saying that its importance lies not in its quantity but in its value as a gesture. As Marta Mauras also emphasized as she handed over the donation, the rice is to be distributed free to inhabitants of the districts of Mandlakaze, Chibuto, Massingir, Guija, and Chicualacuala, all in Gaza Province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 87 p 8] 11798

EGYPTIAN FOOD DONATION--A sizable contribution from the Arab Republic of Egypt, consisting of foodstuffs and clothing items, was delivered to the Mozambique Red Cross [CVM] in Maputo yesterday. As was emphasized on the occasion of that delivery, the donation is intended to alleviate the suffering of victims of natural disasters in various places in our country. Delivering that important contribution to Pastor Isaias Funzamo, chairman of the Mozambique Red Cross, was Egypt's charge d'affaires in Mozambique, Ahmed Fouad Raslan. In accepting the donation, which also includes field tents intended to help people who have lost their homes due to criminal activity by the armed bandits, the chairman of the CVM said that the gesture symbolized the Egyptian people's solidarity with the Mozambican people. "This gift appears at an opportune time in which new areas are being hit by hunger, drought, and war in our country," Isaias Funzamo emphasized, and he then promised to see to it that the aid reached those most in need. For his part, the charge d'affaires, Ahmed Raslan, said that although Egypt is an African country and a member of the Third World, it feels an obligation to help Mozambique. He then said that this support expresses the solidarity existing between the two peoples and governments. It should be mentioned that the representative of the League of

Red Cross Associations in our country, Bo Backstrom, also attended the ceremony. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 2] 11798

CHRISTIAN AID VISITS REFUGEE CAMPS--The Christian Aid delegation is now in Sofala Province, where it should view the situation and gather information regarding the people displaced by the war in that region of the country. The delegation has already visited Gaza, Inhambane and Tete provinces. It returned to Maputo late last Wednesday afternoon, after spending 2 days visiting the war refugee centers at Moatize and Benga, both located in Tete Province. The primary purpose of this religious mission from Great Britain is to learn about the conditions in which the people displaced by the war are living in different areas of our country. In addition to visiting the war refugee centers, the delegation, which was accompanied by some members of the Christian Council of Mozambique, was also received by Abdmiel Muthemba, first secretary of the party and governor of Tete Province. During that meeting, the governor explained to the visiting delegation the difficult situation in which thousands of people are living because of the criminal activities of the armed bandits. In the photograph, [not reproduced], journalist Tom Minney is gathering information about the situation of the refugees in Tete Province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Mar 87 p 8] 6362

MALAWI GROUP AIDS CHILDREN--On Friday, Amos Mahanjane, our ambassador to Malawi, received a donation for Mozambique, valued at \$3,000 (about 600,000 meticals), consisting of clothing and food for our children, reports the Malawian news agency MANA. The donation includes 250 blankets, 4 sets of clothing for women and children and 142 sacks (20-kilogram) of baby cereal, known locally as "Likuni Phala." The goods were purchased by members of the Malawian National Organization of Women, or CCAM (Chitukuko Cha Amai M'Malawi). "We look in the Mozambicans as our brothers and sisters and the donation is an expression of this brotherhood," said Hilda Manjamkhosi, president of the Lilongwe chapter of the CCAM, at the presentation ceremony. Acknowledging the gift, the Mozambican ambassador said the spirit which guided the gesture reflects the Malawian policy of establishing ties of good neighborhood. He added that the donation is important to the Mozambican people, who have experienced 6 consecutive years of drought and of war waged by the armed bandits from South Africa. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 87 p 1] 6362

SECURITY SITUATION IN NICOADALA IMPROVES--Thanks to a vast military offensive against armed bandits in Nicoadala in Zambezia Province that began last December, the district is now living in some degree of tranquillity, according to what we have been told by the first secretary and administrator, Berto Nunes Malabo. Until the offensive, Nicoadala, which is located 35 kilometers from the city of Quelimane, had been seriously affected by the devastating actions of the armed bandits, who left profound marks on many of the town's destroyed infrastructures. Nicoadala, which was made a district last year when the country's administrative subdivisions were reorganized, is working to erase the signs of the war, which did tremendous damage. "As a result of the current military offensive, which is bringing us tranquillity, we have the job of rebuilding the infrastructures destroyed by the armed bandits," said Nicoadala's administrator. According to the first secretary and administrator of Nicoadala, military work at the district level has been carried out in close cooperation with the inhabitants, and the latter are taking an active part in reporting any strange movements in the area. Four relief centers have been set up in the district, and the number of displaced persons and persons recovered from the armed bandits has been increasing. According to our source, the material support available for those people is far from satisfying their needs. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 3] 11798

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE, DEVELOPMENT

Lisbon AFRICA in Portuguese 18 Mar 87 p 5

[Text of interview with Manuel Vaz, secretary of the Council of Ministers and member of the Political Bureau, by Leston Bandeira, at the Embassy of Sao Tome and Principe in Lisbon, date not given]

[Text] Manuel Vaz is minister-secretary of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. He has been justice minister and minister of information. A member of the Political Bureau of the MLSTP, he is also a deputy of his country's National People's Assembly. He was in Lisbon in this capacity, as a member of a delegation which visited Portugal at the invitation of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic. Slightly over 30 years of age, Manuel Vaz has accumulated almost a dozen years of political experience--as many years as his country has been an independent state. He has a politician's understanding of words. He speaks persuasively. The interview which he granted to us a few days ago at the Embassy of Sao Tome and Principe in Lisbon reflects most of the concerns of the present government of Sao Tome and Principe.

AFRICA: To what extent does the recent shakeup of the government of Sao Tome and Principe reflect an adjustment to a development program? Does Sao Tome have such a program?

Manuel Vaz: Obviously. We have our own project. However, it is necessary to perceive the problems confronting a developing state such as ours, starting with a comprehension of the maladjustments of the first years of independence.

AFRICA: Maladjustments that apparently persist....

Vaz: Not at all. We are living in a new phase in Sao Tome and Principe today, as a result of some important cogitation in which we engaged in 1985 regarding the initial maladjustments--I would even say, regarding the errors of the first 10 years.

AFRICA: What kind of errors: of conception, of execution?

Vaz: A little of everything. For example, we observed that all the social and economic directives were out of line: dogmatic measures which were typified by the land nationalizations, for example. Moreover, it was impossible for

that superstructure to be built and to function on its own without the corresponding social foundation. It was obvious that we were carrying out a paternalist policy. We were depending almost solely on cacao, the price of which went into a dizzying decline, along with production. This was a problem which concerned the entire population and all the people had to be involved in its solution.

AFRICA: How is it possible to involve all the Sao Tomeans in such a discussion? Moreover, is it possible to lead all the people to contribute to the solution of the respective problems?

Vaz: This is what we are attempting to do. Not only with regard to the economic issue of the cacao. We want to involve all the people in everything. For this reason, in 1985, after 10 years of independence, we convened the second ordinary assembly of the MLSTP and sought to bring together all the vital forces in the country.

National Reconstruction Militants

AFRICA: But the MLSTP is the only vital force recognized in Sao Tome. How can the other forces be involved in a party meeting?

Vaz: It is possible. The MLSTP does not exhaust all the possibilities of intervention. For the 1985 meeting, we made an important determination: it is necessary to involve all those who are active in national reconstruction, all citizens who, regardless of their ideology, are interested in the development of the country. It is necessary to eliminate the ideological factor from participation in national reconstruction.

For the 1985 meeting, we called all our cadres and asked them to offer their criticism--which they did, sometimes violently. We listened to the country's intellectual fringe and we heard, for example, about issues of legality. We admitted that there had been illegalities. What did we have to do to maintain the machinery of security and to ensure legality? If they were not living in security, they were to tell us why. They told us, clearly and frankly.

AFRICA: This participation by the citizens in such important discussions--has it had an effect at the higher levels of government?

Vaz: We want all the people to participate. This is our point of reference. Regardless of the point of view of each individual. If there are differing viewpoints on issues, so much the better. We are not afraid of this. We have a country to rebuild, our country. All citizens have the same legitimate right to participate in the development process.

AFRICA: How did this participation work in practice? The MLSTP is a single party. Does the Constitution allow for another type of organization?

Vaz: The MLSTP is the sole party, but the National People's Assembly, which is the legislative body of the state, has independent deputies who are not MLSTP militants. This was one of the readjustments to come out of the 1985 meeting. We broadened the range of participation to all the social strata.

At that time, we made the same changes at the government level; we created the social and economic categories, to avoid dispersion and all its ramifications and also so there would not be several centers of decision.

We had some difficulty organizing the administration of the economic sector. The government agencies in our countries grow in an unbalanced way, out of proportion.

A sole ministry was created that was responsible for the areas of industry, fishing and tourism. Foreign trade was placed under the National Bank and, at that time, in 1986, the ministries of planning and domestic trade were also created. For a year, we fiddled with this organization, making some adjustments.

AFRICA: And this year they are meddling with the structure again.

Vaz: We have had 12 years in the exercise of government and it does not seem negative to me to keep adjusting the executive structure. This way, it is guaranteed that such a structure is not definitive. The important thing is that this government has a valid development program.

Cooperation No Substitute for National Effort

AFRICA: Let us examine some specific questions. For example, the fishing sector. What has been done? What will be done?

Vaz: Fishing is a very important sector for us, but up to now we have not known how to exploit it efficiently. Immediately after independence, we had no ships. The fishing was all a manual operation. We purchased two trawlers and, at this time, one of them is out of commission. We are developing programs to expand small-scale fishing, with Japan. We have already received several million dollars' worth of materials. We want to establish semi-industrial fishing, in a first phase. On the other hand, we have proposals for the creation of mixed companies.

AFRICA: Another sector which could support part of a development program in Sao Tome and Principe is tourism. How is it explained that the present government has no administrative department responsible for this sector?

Vaz: The Ministry of Industry is in charge of this sector. We do not set tourism apart--we consider it an industry. We have a tourism program and, pursuant to that program, we are building a hotel in Sao Tome. There are also private companies which are building hotels and, at this time, we are conducting a campaign to break into the tourism market in our region (Central Africa). Tourism is an important activity.

AFRICA: Fishing and tourism are two important sectors, but the decisive sector, after all, is agriculture. A little while ago, you said that the nationalization of agricultural properties had been a mistake. What changes have been made to correct this state of affairs?

Vaz: We have revised the legislation with regard to land ownership. Today, we guarantee the use of the land to private owners for 5 years. If, after 5

years, the owner has exploited the land efficiently, at that point he will have the right to full title and may even hand it down to his heirs.

Execution Real Issue

AFRICA: The recent history of Africa is rich in projects but poor in execution. In Sao Tome, the problem also seems to arise at this level. What is the Sao Tomean administrative capacity at this time?

Vaz: One of our problems is the shortage of administrative cadres. In a first phase, we were thinking of training cadres. We were not particularly concerned with moving from direction to execution. After 1985, we attempted to solve this problem. In our country, the real administrators are the mid-level cadres and not the top-level cadres. The latter are important, but it is the intermediate cadres who make administrative policy. We need to increase our executive capacity. Today in Sao Tome, we permit the existence of mixed and private companies. We are prepared to hire managers for the public companies. Incidentally, our Constitution provides for three types of ownership: state, private and mixed.

AFRICA: How does the question of cooperation enter into this set of concerns?

Vaz: Cooperation is essential for our country, but it should not be understood as a substitute for our own national effort.

AFRICA: An effective system of cooperation must also presuppose some capacity to deal with the international system of alliances. Where does Sao Tome stand in this area?

Vaz: This is true. Today, there is no one in the world who is not pro-this or pro-that. How is it possible to be neither one thing nor the other? We have relations with the whole world. True, we do not have relations with South Africa, but it is easy to see why. We are a small but open country. I don't think the Europeans ever imagined that we could think for ourselves. It is also true that this position is not an easy one. We have 12 years of experience and it tells us that the path taken is the ideal. It has its costs: we are a poor country, but we hold our heads high.

AFRICA: This is, after all, the definition of nonalignment. However, the African countries which define themselves this way are very often not taken seriously.

Vaz: We never tire of saying that we are a nonaligned country. We have relations with the whole world--as I just said--without taboos, without complexes. But we have our principles, which are not for sale. Carrying out those principles depends on our management capacity.

AFRICA: In practice, how would you evaluate your pretention to relations with the whole world? For example, with regard to Africa: how are your relations with the countries in your region?

Vaz: We are founding members of the Economic Community of Central Africa. Our relations with Gabon, for example, are excellent. Our two countries have flight connections three times a week. We are trying to dynamize regional relations as much as possible.

AFRICA: And how does Sao Tome fit in with the framework of the Five?

Vaz: The Five are a reality, and it is difficult for many people to understand our relations. These relations are not based just on the fact that we were colonized by the same country or that we have the same official language. It is more than this. We have similar points of view and we all maintain our identity. And more than this; we are basically in agreement.

AFRICA: How do you explain the presence of Angolan troops in Sao Tome?

Vaz: In 1975 and 1976, our country was threatened. We went to the United Nations to tell this to the international community. We had a poorly equipped army and police force. We thought that we could, in the first place, appeal to the Five. We made an appeal to Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Angola. The Angolans sent us troops. They are there at our request and they will leave when we decide they should. There is absolutely no interference in our political life. At this time, we are taking advantage of their presence to train our army. Angola is a brother country, with which we have a special relationship, and we would rather organize our army within the framework of this fraternal relationship than any other.

AFRICA: Wouldn't it be to Sao Tome's Advantage to eliminate this factor of misunderstanding for the international community regarding your option of nonalignment?

Vaz: We would like the international community to understand that our option in this regard, in addition to being related to a specific situation, signifies a special relationship. When we come to the conclusion that the Angolan troops should go home, they will return to Luanda.

6362

CSO: 3442/122

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

ANC MEMBERS DEPORTED TO ZAMBIA--Another three African National Congress members are reported to have been deported from Swaziland. Journalists in Mbabane say the three left quietly last night on a plane bound for Lusaka. Swaziland and South Africa have a Nkomati type nonaggression pact, and more than 30 members of the ANC are understood to have been deported from Swaziland so far this year, most of them to Zambia. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 26 Mar 87 MB] /12858

RESETTLEMENT TO AVOID LAND MINES--Swaziland's defense minister, Brigadier Fonono Dube, says the Swazi authorities cannot protect Swazis in the Lomahasha area on the border with Mozambique from land mine explosions. Brigadier Dube said in Mbabane that the government is considering plans to resettle the residents of this area. A number of residents from the various villages in the area and some illegal immigrants from Mozambique have been killed or injured in the land mine explosions in the Lomahasha area. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 1 Apr 87 MB] /12858

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED NEAR MBABANE--Swazi police have confirmed the discovery of another cache of arms near the capital of Mbabane. A spokesman for the police said the find included a number of AK-47 rifles, limpet mines, and hand grenades. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Apr 87 MB] /12858

CSO: 3400/511

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR RESTORING INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 30 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by W.An.: "Reconstruction Program in Tanzania"]

[Text] Since the resignation of long-time President Dr. Julius Nyerere, and the assumption of power by his successor Ali Hassan Mwinyi in October 1985, a realistic economic course is being pursued in Tanzania which means a turning away from the former state socialism, again giving private capital more operating room. That heavily indebted country can recover only with international aid, since it is hardly in a position to finance important measures for economic development. One signal for stronger foreign assistance was the settlement between Tanzania and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which in the fall of 1986 granted a standby credit of 64.2 million special drawing rights (1 special drawing right = about DM2.46). The IMF agreed to a 3-year reconstruction program and also arranged for the repayment of earlier loans by Tanzania.

The reconstruction program aims at an annual economic growth rate of 3.5 percent, considerable curbing of the inflation rate, and lowering of the current account deficit. The most important aid for economic recovery and new growth comes from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank group, which in November 1986 granted a loan of \$50 million for implementation of the reconstruction program, and made an additional \$46.2 million available from the special credit facility for Africa. Other contributions to financing the reconstruction program, estimated to cost approximately \$130 million, are to be granted by the FRG, Great Britain, and Switzerland.

Previously, in May 1986, IDA granted a loan of \$40 million for the partial financing of a project concerning restructuring of the electric power supply. For this project by the state-owned Tanzania Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (Tanesco), Dar es Salaam, the investment was listed as \$102.6 million. The project concerns above all the repair of three diesel power plants, improvement and expansion of high-voltage lines and distribution systems, as well as expansion and modernization of substations. For this project, which will probably be finished in 1990, the British Engineering Power Development

Consultants Ltd., Sidcup, Kent, and the Swedish enterprise Sweco--Swedish Consulting Group--Stockholm, were called in as consulting firms. Simultaneously, in May 1986 IDA granted Tanzania a loan of \$50 million for implementation of the sixth road repair program.

Furthermore, in November 1986 the Tanzanian government applied to IDA for a loan of about \$420 million for partial financing of the second telecommunications project of the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC), Dar es Salaam. The IDA loan is to be used especially for repair and renewal investments during the period 1986 to 1989. A project of the Tanzania Tea Authority, Dar es Salaam, is also being financed with IDA funds; it concerns developing tea cultivation by local small farmers. At present, until 15 February 1987, an international invitation to tender bids for delivery of equipment and tools is being organized for this project.

In June 1986, the European Development Fund granted Tanzania a subsidy of 3.15 million Ecu (1 Ecu = about DM2.10) to support the Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (CRDB). These funds are to finance especially training measures, procurement of equipment and motor vehicles, and purchase of packing material (jute sacks). This project is to be concluded in 1989. In addition, by 1988 the hospital "V. I. Lenin" on the island of Zanzibar is to be restructured with the aid of funds from the European Development Fund (1.1 million Ecu). The European Development Fund also finances the improvement of banana cultivation and related pest control. At present, there is an international invitation to tender bids, limited to 13 February 1987, for this project.

In October 1986 the FRG, through the Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW), Frankfurt, within the framework of financial cooperation granted the amount of DM35 million for repair of sisal plantations of the Ngombezi Company. Nine sisal plantations of this enterprise in the area of Tanga are to be able to achieve an annual production of 16,000 tons of exportable sisal fibers. Within the framework of this project, which is expected to be concluded by 1992, the order for repair of the fiber-extraction installations went to the Ottense Eisenwerke GmbH, Hamburg, a part of the Blohm + Voss AG, Hamburg. Total investment for this project is estimated at approximately DM50 million.

In July 1986, the FRG granted capital aid of DM5 million, to be used by the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) Small Enterprises Department, Dar es Salaam, to establish a credit line in favor of private small entrepreneurs in the production sector. The funds are primarily intended to cover foreign currency costs of machine imports and connected services such as transport, assembly, and training. Germany also provides extensive technical aid. For 1986 it was set at DM34 million.

In November 1986, the African Development Fund, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, assumed the financing of two study projects in the water supply sector. First, there is an amount of 600,000 units of account (1 UA = about \$0.92) to study the future water supply of 22 communities in the Igunga district and sewage disposal. Secondly, the amount of 700,000 UA is to finance studies on securing the water supply on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

Tanzania is making efforts to revitalize tourism. Two large hotel projects were started, the implementation of which was given to the Yugoslav enterprise Energoprojekt. The project executor is the state-owned Tanzania Tourist Corporation (TTC). The first of the two new hotels, to be managed by the U.S. Sheraton chain, is at present under construction in Dar es Salaam. It will have 350 rooms, 12 of them suites, and four restaurants, a nightclub and a conference hall. This hotel is estimated to cost about \$45 million. The second hotel is being built in the new capital, Dodoma, at an expenditure of approximately \$25 million. It will have 250 rooms, seven of them suites, three restaurants, a ballroom, two bars and a nightclub.

9917

CSO: 3420/16

ZAMBIA

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA CALLS FOR MARSHAL PLAN

MB260938 Dakar PANA in English 0830 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Lusaka, 26 March (ZANA/PANA)--Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has strongly appealed to the European Economic Community (EEC) to play a leading role in guiding developed countries particularly the West to correctly look at the needs of developing countries. Kaunda has at the same time urged the community to take up the challenge of reversing the trend of conservatism through protectionism towards helping economic growth of the developing countries.

The Zambian president said this in a speech delivered at an EEC-organized luncheon held in Lusaka to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome which in March 1957 established the EEC with six members.

The president said the present trend in the West was to entrench conservatism through protectionism adding that this had detrimental effects on the economic growth of developing countries.

Kaunda said: What is needed is to make a deliberate start at directing to change the present unequal economic order, or is it economic disorder.

He added that once the West was prepared to offer developing countries fair prices for their products, the problems of debt and the role of aid would both be reduced.

The luncheon at which both the EEC representative to Zambia, Jean-Michel Filori and the Belgian ambassador to Zambia, Cristina Funes-Noppen Offibg Ed, was also attended by party Secretary-General Grey Zulu and president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo.

Other guests included members of the Central Committee of UNIP [United National Independence Party], ministers and ambassadors and high commissioners representing EEC countries in Zambia.

Kaunda, who said Zambia had benefitted from the three Lome conventions pointed out that demanding changes in the implementation of EEC projects, which included its approval, appointment of consultants and purchase of equipment had led to slow usage of EEC funds. This has been of great concern to Zambia.

He said, however, that under Lome Two, Zambia was offered 58 million economic units (ECU) out of which 36 million ECU had already been allocated to new projects, under Lome Three (1985-1989) 81 million ECU has been allocated with 77.5 million ECU available for new projects.

Over 100 million ECU was still to be allocated to new projects in Zambia under Lome Two and Three with one-third being in the form of a special loan while the rest is a grant.

Kaunda explained that the slow usage of money by Zambia was also due to the poor state of the economy but added that corrective measures had been taken.

On aid to developing countries. Kaunda said this is not what the countries needed [word indistinct] soft loans but outright grants and pointed out that rescheduling of debts was practical only if there was hope of future capacity to repay. But with the current problems and with interest rates so high, many developing countries will not have the capacity to repay their debts without sacrificing their growth. Most economies of developing nations are already stagnant, he said.

Kaunda, who said the Treaty of Rome had ushered in a unique relationship between the developed north and the developing south called for a Marshal Plan for the economic growth of the developing countries. This is what would create real peace in the world which he said should embrace the concept of total freedom for every person.

Unfortunately that is not the situation today. There is rampant oppression and gross violation of fundamental rights in South Africa and Namibia and in other parts of the world. This must end, he said.

He appealed to the EEC and other influential members of the international community to review their policies toward apartheid South Africa and should join in imposing economic sanctions.

Kaunda expressed gratitude at the community's willingness to assist southern African states to implement projects to cushion them against retaliatory sanctions by South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/510

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA BLAMES SPATE OF STRIKES ON 'MALCONTENTENTS'

MB031232 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, has blamed the recent strikes by junior doctors, nurses, and teachers on political malcontentents. He said although the strike [words indistinct] was [words indistinct], there is no doubt that the initiators of the strike were politically motivated and used innocent teachers, doctors, nurses, and others to paralyze (?certain sectors) in the country.

The president was speaking in a (?recent) interview at State House in Lusaka with Paul Koekarena of the Zimbabwe HERALD newspaper. He also said that he cancelled his trip to Ghana, where he was to have been guest of honor at that country's 30th independence anniversary, because security forces had [words indistinct] to Zambia armed with AK-47 rifles and ammunition at the time. What the two men told the security forces could not be revealed now, but there is no doubt about their association with the UNITA rebels in Angola.

The president said all the [words indistinct] taking place in Zimbabwe and Zambia were being initiated and funded by racist South Africa to get at the leadership of the two countries. But, he said, such attempts would fail.

On bringing Zaire and Malawi in line with the thinking of the Frontline State on South Africa, Comrade Kaunda said there is a changed atmosphere in the two countries because they understood that what Zambia and Zimbabwe decided on in terms of sanctions against South Africa also affected them. He reiterated that unless the Boers had a change in heart to enable the peaceful transfer of political power in that country, a political volcano would erupt which would engulf the whole region. The president said that there was no way Western countries could be expected to do anything serious to bring about change in South Africa and that the oppressed themselves, with the help of progressive mankind, would have to fight for that change.

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CSO: 3400/510

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID ZAMBIA--Japan will grant Zambia \$9 million for two projects in human resources and agricultural development. The agreement for the grant was signed today by Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwanashiku and the Japanese ambassador to Zambia. The grant will be spent on equipment and on the construction of irrigation projects. [Summary] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Mar 87 MB] /12858

DOCTORS RETURN TO WORK--Junior doctors in the country's major hospitals who went on strike over pay claims for 4 days have agreed to go back to work. The decision to call off the strike which has paralyzed the University Teaching Hospital, Ndola, Central, and Kitwe Central was reached this morning at a meeting held by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane with the executive members of the Resident Doctors' Association. The meeting, which was also attended by Health Minister Comrade Rodger Sakuhuka, discussed the doctors' complaints against salaries and conditions of service. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Mar 87 MB] /12858

PRODUCER PRICE OF CORN RAISED 40 PERCENT--The government has announced new producer prices for the 1987 season in which the price of a 90-kg bag of maize has gone up by about 40 percent. According to today's Government Gazette signed by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development General Kingsley Chinkuli, the price of a 90-kg bag of maize has been pegged at 78 kwacha from last year's price of 55 kwacha per bag. The price of Grade A barley tobacco has been increased from 3.5 kwacha to 5 kwacha 2 ngwee per kg, while Grade A Virginia tobacco has been increased from 5.04 kwacha to 6.25 kwacha. Other agricultural products that have been affected include curry rice, whose 90-kg bag has been pegged at 83 kwacha from last year's price of 55 kwacha 57 ngwee. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Apr 87 MB] /12858

MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES--The Zambian Government reported Monday that 6,000 Mozambicans have entered Zambia since the beginning of this year in an effort to flee the criminal attacks carried out in Mozambique by the armed bandits of South Africa. According to official statistics cited by ZANA, the Zambian news agency, the number of Mozambican refugees in Zambia has now reached 29,000. The source added that the latest group of Mozambicans arrived during the past 2 weeks and will be settled in camps in the eastern Zambian province along the border with Tete province. In addition to the Mozambicans, Zambia is now assisting refugees from Angola and Namibia. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 87 p 8] 12830/7687